FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1850. [NO. 1705.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

BOARDING HOUSE.

H. ERAMBERT

Having taken the House formerly occupied by Mrs. E. Smith, at the corner of Gillespie and Russell streets, is prepared to accommodate six or eight genteel young men with board, without lodgings.

Jan. 26, 1850. 4-4w

JUST RECEIVED.

SUPERIOR MOUNTAIN BUTTER, in firkins of 35 to 100 lbs. For sale by
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Jan. 28, 1850. 4-2w

GARDEN SEED.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE has received to-day, a very large supply of GARDEN SEED, of the growth of 1849, consisting in part of

Early white Dutch Turnip,
Cabbage, a great variety,
Peas, Beets, Radish,
Parsnip, Carrot, Celery,
Cucumber, Egg Plant,
Pepper, Tomato, Squash,
Sweet Corn, &c. &c.,

All of the best varieties. Price 5 cts. per paper.

—ALSO—

A supply of *Collard Seed*, of the growth of 1848.
Jan. 28, 1850. 50tf

NOTICE.

FREQUENT impositions upon Merchants and others having come to my knowledge, in the sale of what is called "Williams's Whiskey," I hereby give notice that my only agent in Fayetteville for the sale of my Whiskey, is Mr. Daniel Johnson.

NICHOLAS L. WILLIAMS.
Panther Creek, Surry Co., Jan. 23. 4-3w

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid, a note for $579 60, dated 9th Dec., 1847, made by Barbra Taylor, Flora McCormic, and John McCormic, with interest from date, and payable to me on the 1st day of January, 1849. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said note.

NEILL McCORMIC.
Jan'y 19, 1850. 4-3wpd

Laboratory of Thomsonian Botanic Medicines.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,

No. 24 South Calvert Street,
BALTIMORE,

HAS the largest Botanic Establishment in the United States, and has always on hand the most complete assortment of pure Botanic Medicines, in bulk or put up in neat ¼ and ½ lb. packages labelled with directions suitable for retailing. Also, the various Tinctures and essential Oils, with a full assortment of Botanic Medical Works. Syringes, &c. &c.

Jan. 18, 1850. 4-6w

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1850.

J.W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

RICH SCHEME.

$50,000.

$30,000! $15,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 17, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb'y 9, 1850.

13 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets.

VERY SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 ditto of 30,000, 1 ditto of 15,000, 1 do. of 10,000, 1 Prize of 5,000, 1 of 3,090, 10 Prizes of 3,000, 20 of 1,500, 20 of 1,000, 30 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$190 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	95 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	47 50
Ditto	ditto	25 Eighths,	23 25

$37,000!

50 PRIZES OF $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 20, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb'y 16, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $37,000, 1 of $14,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,470, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

CAPITALS

$60,000!

$35,000! $20,000! $15,000!

280 PRIZES OF $1,000!

Being the Lowest Three Number Prizes.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class B, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Feb'y 23, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $60,000, 1 Splendid Prize of 35,000, 1 ditto of 20,000, 1 ditto of 15,000, 1 do. of 11,000, 1 do. of 10,847, 280 Prizes of (lowest 3 Nos.) 1,000, &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$280 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	140 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	70 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	35 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

4td pd

We are requested to announce JOHN J. PHILIPS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Fayetteville District—to be voted for by the voters in that part of the Town included in said District.

Election to take place at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 7th Feb'y next.

Jan. 28, 1850. 4-2w

A few quintals of prime COD FISH, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 26, 1850. 4tf

TO WHIP SAWYERS.

Office F. & W. P. R. Co., Jan. 28, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company are prepared to make Contracts for sawing lumber by Whip Saws on the line of their Road between Murchison's Factory and Carthage—the lumber to be sawn agreeable to specifications.

Sawyers would do well to make application at the office of the Company, at Fayetteville.

94] F. COOPER, Engineer.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Office F. & W. P. R. Co., Jan. 28, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared to let out the construction of their Road to Contractors, from Lower Little River to Carthage, on the 26th day of February next, beginning at the River, and *let out on the ground*—continuing from day to day to Carthage.

Any information required can be had by application at the office of the Company in Fayetteville. F. COOPER, Engineer.

JUST RECEIVED.

AN assortment of fine black Cloth CLOAKS.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan. 28, 1850. 4tf

SITUATION WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a School or Academy. Address C. B. B., Box 52, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 22, 1850. 3-4wpd

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

Vol. 9, Iredell's Law Reports.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire Edition of the 9th Volume of Iredell's Reports of Law Cases decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (just published,) is prepared to furnish it to the Profession and to the Trade, at the reduced price of $5. At which price also he supplies the other volumes owned by him, viz: Vols. 6, 7, 8, Law, and Vols. 4, 5, Equity. The earlier volumes of the Reports, the Digest, and Law Books generally, supplied at moderate prices.

Jan'y 22. E. J. HALE.

POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION,

Of a Valuable Grist Mill and Water Power.

ON TUESDAY the 5th day of March (being the second day of March County Court,) the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, the VALUABLE GRIST MILL on Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, formerly known as Anderson's Mill, with 5 acres of Land adjoining, in addition to that covered by the Pond.

This sale must be positive, to settle up the Estate.

R. M. PEARSON, Ex'r
of J. S. Pearson, dec'd.

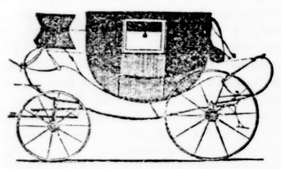
Jan. 22, 1850. 3ts

GEORGE ELLIOT,

Commission Merchant,
AND
Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jonathan Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland County.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1-6w



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Town Corporation having passed an ordinance increasing the price of Drayage in Ward No. 1, and believing such ordinance unjust and iniquitous, and levied as a contribution for the benefit of a few interested wagon holders out of the country merchants, and town dealers who choose to store their heavy goods in Ware Houses near the wharfs: We therefore take this method to inform persons interested that we will not pay the rates of Drayage established by the Board of Commissioners on the 14th inst. And we hereby notify the owners of all wagons and drays not to receive on their carriages any goods, wares, or merchandize for us or to our care, unless they are willing to receive such rates of compensation for the carriage of the same as were established by custom previous to 1st January, 1850. And we shall plead this notice as a bar to the recovery of all wagonage or drayage at a higher rate.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1850. 3

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.
July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

J. H. ROTHWELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1850. 1-1m

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER.

Inspector of Lumber and Timber,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1850. 1tf

D. CASHWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

LIME—ON CONSIGNMENT.

350 CASKS Fresh Thomastown.
R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 8, 1849. 97tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White

LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

A good Cart and Dray Horse

for Sale. J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 14, 1850. 2tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are in debt to me either by note or account, will please make it convenient to call and settle during the coming month. The long standing of most of my dues is a sufficient apology for this notice, which may be considered final.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 31, 1849. 1700

LOST! LOST!!

THE Subscriber has lost his POCKET BOOK containing about six hundred dollars in cash, mostly on the South Carolina Banks, and the following, Notes, Judgments, Receipts, &c.

I will give a reward of One Hundred Dollars for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents. I also hereby notify the obligors in said Notes, Judgments, and Receipts, &c. &c., not to pay the debts herein described to any other person than myself or my lawful agent; and the public and all persons are forbidden to trade for the money or papers. The last place that I recollect having my Pocket Book, was at the bridge on Bear Creek, at Mechanic's Hill, about two hours by sun on Saturday evening last. *To-wit:*

One Note on Aaron, William and Aaron Tyson, for	$1264 60
One ditto on Alfred Brower,	40 00
One ditto on Donald Short,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	100 00
One ditto on Jesse L. Bryant,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	75 00
One ditto on Jacob Stutts & Henry Stutts,	300 00
One ditto on James Shields,	350 00
One ditto on I. M. Sowell, Jesse G. Sowell, and Jesse Muse,	75 00
One ditto on Donald Street and Duncan Murchisoa,	250 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	32 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	10 00
One ditto on Dempsy Sowell,	40 00
One ditto on Malcom D. McNeill and Alex'r Kelly,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	36 50
One ditto on M. D. McNeill and Bradley Brady,	25 00
One ditto on Noah Brewer and Wm. Stutts,	10 60
One ditto on John McNeill,	100 00
One ditto ditto ditto,	5 00
One ditto on Jesse Spivy, E. McIntosh, and one McDonald,	300 00
One ditto on Angus Martin, John M. Black, and John M. Curry,	150 00
One ditto on Matthew Davis,	144 00
One ditto on Adams Brewer,	244 00
One ditto on Joseph Thompson,	40 00
One ditto on Abram Stutts,	10 00
One ditto on Andrew York,	160 00
One ditto on Martin Turner,	60 00
One ditto on William Stewart,	150 00
One ditto on William and Enoch Stewart,	50 00
One ditto on William, Enoch, and John Stewart,	75 00
One ditto on William Davis, Philip Wilson, and Hugh Mathis,	60 00
Judgments against A. A. F. Sowell, to the amount of	45 00
One ditto on Levi Right and John Dunlap,	60 00
One ditto on Samuel C. Bruce,	50 00
One Note on William Dannelly and Michael Cockman,	75 00
One ditto on James Hillard and Joel Hillard,	50 00
One ditto on Jesse Womble,	75 00
One ditto on Lewis Maness and George M. Hunsucker,	10 00
One ditto on John Dunlap,	10 00
One ditto on Duncan McIntosh,	270 00
One ditto on William J. McIntosh,	20 00
One ditto on W. M. McIntosh,	2 00
One Receipt on Alfred Brower, for about	1000 00

Several Constables' Receipts for papers put in their hands for collection, and many other valuable papers not now recollected.

Not at this time recollecting the precise dates of the Notes, Judgments, &c. &c., I have not attempted to state them.

Any person finding and delivering my Pocket Book, will be additionally rewarded, if required.

JOHN R. RITTER.
Jan. 5, 1850. 1tf

NOW'S YOUR TIME.

WE want TWENTY NEGROES for a Southern Plantation. Liberal prices in *Cash* will be paid, if offered soon.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay street.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

NEW BOOKS.

Headley's Sacred Scenes and Characters.
Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea.
Melville's Redburn.
Minifie's Mechanical Drawing Book.
Churchill on Infants and Children.
Cyclopedia of Medicine.
Anthon's English-Latin Lexicon.
Kuhner's Elementary Greek Grammar.
Davies' University Arithmetic, &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by
Jan'y 7, 1850. E. J. HALE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

BESIDES his usual stock of School Books, Law Books, Medical Books, Stationary, &c. &c., the Subscriber has on sale,

Prescott's Works—Ferdinand and Isabella, 3 vols.; Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols; Peru, 2 vols.
Macaulay's England, several styles and prices.
" Miscellanies.
Bancroft's United States, 3 vols.
Marshall's Washington, 2 vols.
Robertson's Works—Gibbon's Rome—Josephus—Rollin.
Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England, 7 vols.
Irving's Works.
Scott's Novels, 5 vols.
Cooper's Naval History of the United States.
Washington and his Generals.
Women of the Revolution.
Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, 10 vols.
Mrs. Opie's Works, 3 vols. Hannah More's ditto, 2 vols.
Edwards' Works, 4 vols.
McCheyne's Works—and Sermons.
The English Pulpit—Manning's Sermons—Chapman's Sermons.
Pulpit Cyclopedia.
Melvill's Sermons—Bradley's Sermons.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete Works.
Taylor's Loyola and Jesuitism.
Family Prayer Books—various authors.
Hawkstone—McFarlane's Mountains of the Bible—The Parables and Miracles of Christ.
POETRY.—Shakspeare, Byron, Milton, Dante, Tasso, Chaucer and Spencer, Ossian, Hemans, Cowper, Moore, Campbell, Burns, Longfellow, Tupper, Hood, Percival, Halleck, Pollock, Keble, Motherwell, Pope, Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats.
Morris and Willis's Prose and Poetry of Europe and America.
Splendidly Bound editions,—some new styles—of BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.
Blake's Biographical Dictionary.
Gillespie on Roads and Road Making.
Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Teaching a Science.
Downing's Lady's Flower Garden.
Cottage Garden of America.
Young Lady's Friend—Letters to Young Ladies.
Letters to Young Men.
Cookery Books, various kinds.
Masonic Chart and Monitor.
A great variety of Books for Children.
Fine Knives—Note Paper—Envelopes—Pens—Pencils—Thermometers—Portfolios, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
November 1849.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO
Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will be glad to receive, during the present month, all amounts due him by note or account. He is compelled to call attention *particularly* to those for the year 1848.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96tf

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

CHEAP

Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Bommer Manure Books,

JUST received by
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1-6w

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Miss Dix, the Philanthropist.—Nicholas Brown, of Providence, R. I., was a great friend to all charitable institutions. There was no insane hospital in the State. Miss Dix visited him for the purpose of getting him enlisted for the erection of one. After much persuasion she got him committed to the project, with the promise to make a liberal subscription.

Mr. Brown loved to draw the coppers from Cyrus Butler's huge purse. He would give away a thousand dollars at any time for a charitable purpose, provided a like amount could be obtained from his friend B., a millionaire, who was a noted miser. Mr. Brown headed the subscription with $30,000, and interlined the paper, stating that the institution was to take the name of the largest subscriber. He thought he would entrap his friend Butler for a larger sum than he had put down. He succeeded.

Miss Dix repeatedly called on Mr. Butler, but he kept constantly putting her off, without using his pen. She had learned his character and determined to importune the old bachelor until she obtained a noble sum. One day she called on him at his counting room, where several were waiting their turn to do business. As she went in, Mr. B. was somewhat out of humor. He was disputing an item of some ten cents in a carpenter's account. She gently tapped him on the shoulder and laid the subscription before him. He was impatient to get rid of her. She continued to importune him. He seized his pen and wrote "*C. Butler forty-thousand dollars.*" Handing her the paper he said, "so much for Brown's introduction of the *crazy Angel* to me!" Thirty thousand dollars was afterwards subscribed by the citizens of Providence. Mr. Butler died the past year, leaving an estate of $4,000,000 to his niece, Mrs. Duncan.—With all his immense wealth, he left no lasting monument to his memory, but the "BUTLER INSANE HOSPITAL," and that was done while in a pet, about a ten cent charge by his carpenter.

Detroit Tribune.

The Power of Conscience.—A legal friend in an adjoining county mentions a very curious case of lunacy, the facts of which were developed in a recent investigation. An Englishman, a resident of this county for several years, received before leaving England quite a large sum of money as a legacy from his father. He was worth previously a considerable property. By a codicil in the will he received one hundred and sixty pounds, which in the body of the instrument were reserved to a brother and sister. This latter sum was induced by some persuasion and effort on the part of the recipient, although it has never been supposed that he resorted to any means positively unfair or improper. This additional sum, thus obtained, so pressed upon his thoughts and conscience as finally to drive him raving mad.

He is now an inmate of the asylum at Utica. He would pace his room all night, wring his hands, and exclaim in intense agony, "*I* did it." "I'm the man." "I'm horribly guilty; and shall be damned hereafter." "My father altered his will; and *I* told him to do it." He fancied, too, that he was beset with evil spirits in consequence of the unfraternal act. Efforts were made to divert his mind from the one dark theme; but in vain. It was suggested to him that he might now restore the £160, and thus atone for everything. "Not so," he always replied—"It would not be *my father's will*—would it?"—"That's what troubles me." "I'd give all my property to change *that*, but it's *too late*."

'Ringing the changes' on this sore point, his mind gradually became shattered, and nothing but constant watchfulness prevented his self destruction.

Buffalo Courier.

Heavy Week's Business.—The New Orleans Delta of the 13th instant, says: "The sales of Cotton, for the past week, have been the largest for any similar period this season—embracing about *forty-three thousand bales*. Prices, too, have advanced a *full half cent*, notwithstanding the recent adverse European accounts—showing, very conclusively, the growing conviction of a much shorter crop than was looked for a few weeks ago.

The States that are to be.—Some curious person at the North has been calculating the area of the territory of the United States not yet organized into States, and finds that we have domain enough for forty-six and a half States as large as Pennsylvania. Of these, thirty-five will lie north of 36 deg. 30 min., and will be free States, if that line of compromise were adopted.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. CLINGMAN,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

On the Territorial Question; delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 22d inst.

Sir, the force and extent of the present anti-slavery movement of the North is not understood by the South. Until within the last few months I had supposed that even if California and New Mexico should come in as free States, the agitation would subside so as to produce no further action. A few months' travel in the interior of the North has changed my opinion. Such is now the condition of public sentiment there, that the making of the Mexican territory all free, in any mode, would be regarded as an anti-slavery triumph, and would accelerate the general movement against us. * * *

I was surprised last winter to hear a Northern Senator say, that in the town in which he lived it would excite great astonishment if it were known that a northern lady would, at the time of the meeting of the two Houses, walk up to the Capitol with a Southern Senator; that they had been taught to consider southerners generally as being so coarse and ruffianly in manner that a lady would not trust herself in such a presence. This anecdote, sir, does not present too strong a picture of the condition of sentiment in portions of the interior of the northern country.—How far gentlemen on this floor are to be influenced in their action by such a state of opinion, I leave them to decide.

The great principle upon which the northern movement rests, which is already adopted by most northern politicians, and to which they all seem likely to be driven by the force of the popular current there, if the question is unsettled till the next Congressional election, is this: that the government of the United States must do nothing to sanction slavery; that it must therefore exclude it from the Territories; that it must abolish it in the District of Columbia, forts, and arsenals, and wherever it has jurisdiction. Some, too, carrying the principle to its extent, insist that the coasting slave trade, and that between the States, should also be abolished, and that slave labor should not be tolerated in a public office of the United States, such as custom-houses, post offices, and the like. As these things all obviously rest on the same general dogma, it is clear that the yielding of one or more points would not check, but would merely accelerate, the general movement to the end of the series. Before this end was reached, they would probably append, as a corollary, the principle that the President should not appoint a slaveholder to office. It is, sir, my deliberate judgment that, in the present temper of the public mind at the North, if the territorial question remains open till the next election, few, if any, gentlemen will get here from the free States that are not pledged to the full extent of the abolition platform. It is, therefore, obviously the interest of all of us to settle this question at the present session.

That the general principle above stated is at war with the whole spirit of the Constitution of the U. States, which sanctions slavery in several of its provisions, I need not argue here. Taking, however, a practical view of the matter in controversy, look for a moment at the territorial question, the great issue in the struggle. I will do northern gentlemen on this floor the justice to admit that they have argued themselves into the belief that they are right in claiming the whole of the territory for freesoil. Let me state, for a moment, the converse, or opposite of their proposition. Suppose it were to be claimed that no one should be allowed to go into this territory, unless he carried one or more slaves with him, it might then be said, just as gentlemen now tells us, that it would be perfectly fair, because it placed every man who might be inclined to go there on an equal footing, and might by means of having a homogeneous population advance the general interest.—Northern men would at once, I suppose, object to this arrangement. Then we would say to them, if you do not like this restriction, let it be settled, then, that every citizen of the United States may go into the common territory and carry slaves or not, just as he pleases. This would seem to be a perfectly equitable and fair arrangement. Northern men, however, object to this, and say that they are not willing to live in a territory where others own slaves. Then, we of the South say to them, that we will consent and divide the territory, and limit our possession with slaves to a part of it, and allow them to go at will over the whole. Even to this they object, and insist that they will not allow us to occupy one foot of the territory. Remember, sir, that this very territory was acquired by conquest, and, that while the South, according to its population, would have been required to furnish only one-third of the troops, it in point of fact did furnish two-thirds of the men that made the conquest. And the North, deficient as it was comparatively in the struggle, now says that its conscience, or its cupidity, will not permit us to have the smallest portion of that territory. Why, sir, this is the most *impudent* proposition that was ever maintained by any respectable body of men. * * *

Sir, it is most surprising that the people of the Southern States should have borne, with so little complaint, the loss of their slaves incurred by the action of the free States. The Constitution of the United States provided for the delivery of all such fugitives, and Congress passed an act to carry it into effect; but recently, most, if not all of the northern States, have completely defeated their provisions, by forbidding any one of their citizens to aid in the execution of the law, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment for as long a term usually as five years. There is probably no one legal mind in any one of the free States which can regard these laws as constitutional. For though the States are not bound to legislate affirmatively in support of the Constitution of the United States, yet it is clear that they have no right to pass laws to obstruct the execution of constitutional provisions. Private citizens are not usually bound to be active in execution of the law; but if two or more combine to prevent the execution of any law, they are subject to indictment for conspiracy in all countries where the common law doctrines prevail. If the several States could rightfully legislate to defeat the action of Congress, they might thereby completely nullify most of its laws. In this particular instance such has been the result; for though the master is allowed to go and get his negro if he can, yet, in point of fact, it is well known that the free negroes, Abolitionists, and other disorderly persons, acting under the countenance and authority of the State laws, are able usually to overpower the master and prevent his recapture.

The extent of the loss to the South may be understood from the fact, that the number of runaway slaves now in the North is stated as being thirty thousand—worth, at present prices, little short of fifteen millions of dollars. Suppose that amount of property was taken away from the North by the Southern States acting against the Constitution: what complaint would there not be!—what memorials, remonstrances, and legislative resolutions would come down upon us! How would this hall be filled with lobby members, coming here to press their claims upon Congress! Why, sir, many of the border counties in the slaveholding States have been obliged to give up their slaves almost entirely. It was stated in the newspapers the other day, that a few counties named in Maryland had, by the efforts of the Abolitionists, within six months, upon computation, lost one hundred thousand dollars worth of slaves. A gentleman of the highest standing, from Delaware, assured me the other day that that little State lost, each year, at least that value of such property in the same way. A hundred thousand dollars is a heavy tax to be levied on a single Congressional district by the Abolitionists.

Suppose a proportional burden was inflicted on the northern States. How would Massachusetts bear the loss annually of one million one hundred thousand dollars, not only inflicted without law, but against an express provision of the Constitution?—we may infer from the complaint she has made of a slight inconvenience imposed on her by that regulation of South Carolina which prevented ship-captains from carrying free negro servants to Charleston.

This whole action on the part of the North is not only in violation of the Constitution, but seems to be purely wanton, or originating in malice towards the South. It is obvious that they do not want our slaves among them; because they not only make no adequate provision for their comfort, but, in fact, in many of the States, have forbidden free negroes to come among them on pain of imprisonment, &c. It cannot be a desire to liberate slaves, because they have never, to my knowledge, attempted to steal negroes from Cuba or Brazil. It is true, however, that having the right now to come among us both by land and water, they have greater advantages and immunities. For if they went into a foreign country, they would incur the risk of being shot or hanged, as robbers and pirates usually are.

Sir, if any evils have grown out of the existence of slavery, they have not at least affected the North. During the days of the slave trade, which (as I formerly had occasion to remark) was continued down to 1808 by New England votes in the convention, the northern ship-owners realized large profits by purchasing negroes on the coast of Africa at thirty or forty dollars per head, and selling them to southern planters for several hundred dollars. The bringing in of these slaves caused large tracts of the southern country, too unhealthy to have been cleared by white men, to be brought under profitable cultivation. The price of cotton has thereby been brought down from fifty to ten and even five cents per pound. An immense amount of capital and labor is employed profitably in its manufacture at the North. In England, also, not less than six hundred millions of dollars is thus invested, and a vast population exists by being employed in the manufacture. It is ascertained that at least five millions of white persons in Europe and this country, get their employment, are fed, and exist, on the manufacture of cotton alone. The cheap southern production of the raw material not only is the means of thus giving subsistence to a great portion of the population of this country and Europe, but is clothing the world at a cheap rate. In addition to cotton, rice, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and various tropical productions are supplied at a cheap rate for northern consumption. On the other hand, our slaves seldom come in competition with northern labor, and are good consumers of its productions. While the North has derived these great advantages, the negroes themselves have not been sufferers. Their condition not only compares most advantageously with that of the labouring population of the world, but is, in advance of the position they have been able, at any time, to occupy at home. * * *

Should we give way, what is to be the result? California, Oregon, New Mexico, Deseret, and Minnesota, will come into the Union in less than five years, giving the North a clear majority of ten or fifteen votes in the Senate. The census of the coming year will, under the new apportionment, give them nearly two to one in this House. With immense controlling branches, will they not at once, by act of Congress, abolish slavery in the States? Mr. Adams, who, in his day controlled Northern opinion on this question, said that there were twenty provisions of the Constitution which, under certain circumstances, would give Congress the power. Would not this majority find the power, as easily as they have done in their State Legislatures, where they have complete sway, to nullify the provision of the Constitution for the protection of fugitive slaves?

Have not prominent northern politicians, of the highest positions and the greatest influence, whose names are well known to all gentlemen on this floor, already declared that there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which obstructs, or ought to obstruct the abolition of slavery by Congress, in the States? Supposing, however, this should not occur, in twenty years or less, without new acquisitions of territory, they would get the power, by the coming in of new free States, to amend the Constitution for that purpose. But I have no doubt, sir, that other acquisitions of territory will be made. Probably, after the next Presidential election we shall get that part of Mexico which lies along the Gulf as far as Vera Cruz; and from which, though well suited to the profitable employment of slave labor, we should be excluded, nevertheless, by the adoption of the principle that slavery should not be extended in area. Conceding, however, that I am wrong in both of these suppositions, and that Congress would not violate the Constitution nor annul it thus: what are we to expect? Slavery is to be kept, they say, where it now is; and we are to be surrounded with free States. These States not only prohibit the introduction of slaves but also of free negroes into their borders. Of course, the whole negro population is to be hereafter confined to the territory of the present fifteen slave States. That population in twenty-five years will amount to seven or eight millions, and in fifty years to fifteen millions. However dense the population might become, the negroes will not be gotten away, but the wealthier portion of the white population (I mean such as were able to emigrate) would leave the territory. The condition of the South would, for a time, be that of Ireland, and soon, by the destruction of the remnants of the white population, become that of St. Domingo.—There are those now living who would probably see this state of things; but it would be certain to overtake our children or grandchildren. These facts are staring us in the face as distinctly as the sun in the heavens at noon-day. Northern men not only admit it but constantly in their public speeches avow it to be their purpose to produce this very state of things. If we express alarm at the prospect, they seek to amuse us with eulogies on the blessings of the Federal Union, and ask us to be still for a time. * * *

There is throughout the South a strong attachment to the Union of the States.—This sentiment rests not so much upon any calculations of interest as on historic associations and the recollections of common central struggles and triumphs. Our people take a pride in the name of the United States, and in being members of the great republic that furnishes a cheering example to the friends of liberty throughout the world. But the events of the past few years are rapidly weakening this feeling. Seeing that there appeared to be a settled purpose in the North to put them to the wall, many of our people regarding a dissolution of the Union as the inevitable result of this aggression, have looked forward to the consequences of such a state of things. * * *

If northern gentlemen will do us justice on this great question, we may consent to submit to lesser evils. We may acquiesce in a most oppressive revenue system. We may tolerate a most unequal distribution of the public expenditures. We may bear the loss of our fugitive slaves, incurred because the Legislatures of the northern States have nullified an essential provision of the Constitution, without which the Union could not have been formed, because mere pecuniary considerations are not controlling with us. We may even permit such portions of the northern people as are destitute of self-respect, to send up here occasionally representatives whose sole business seems to be to irritate as much as possible southern feeling, and pander to the prejudices of the worst part of the northern community. We may allow that the northern States shall keep up and foster in their bosoms abolition societies, whose main purpose is to scatter firebrands throughout the South, to incite servile insurrections, and animate, by licentious pictures, our negroes to invade the persons of our white women. But if, in addition to all these wrongs and insults, you intend to degrade and utterly ruin the South, *then we don't go it.* We do not love you, people of the North, well enough to become your *slaves.* God has given us the power and the will to resist. Our fathers acquired our liberty by the sword, and with it, at every hazard, we will maintain it. But before resorting to that instrument, I hold that all constitutional means should be exhausted. It is, sir, a wise provision of Providence, that less force is required to resist an attack than to make it. The Constitution of the U. States has been well framed on these principles. While, therefore, a majority is necessary to pass a measure, one-fifth of the members may demand the yeas and nays. In spite, therefore, of any change of rule which the majority can make as long as this constitutional provision stands, a minority of one-fifth or more, if firm, and sustained by the people at home, can stop the wheels of Government. If it is ascertained that no proper settlement can be gotten of the Territorial question, it would be in the power of the southern members to defeat all the appropriation bills, and bring the Government to a dead halt.—Perhaps it might be well to give such a cup to northern gentlemen; for I well remember that when the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was under consideration, with the amendment from the Senate known as Walker's, which would have settled the question of slavery in the Territories, a number of northern gentlemen resolved to defeat that bill and all other business by constantly calling for the yeas and nays, if they did not succeed in striking out that amendment. I recollect perfectly, that while I was pressing a Pennsylvania member to vote against striking out that amendment, which was the pending motion, a member of high standing from Massachusetts said to me, "You need not give yourself any trouble about this matter; if we do not succeed in changing it, we shall prevent its adoption by having the yeas and nays on motions to adjourn, and calls of the House, till the end of the session." From similar declarations made to me by a number of northern gentlemen, as I went through the House, I had no doubt but that, as he said, enough had agreed to have enabled them to effect their purpose, if the motion to change the character of the amendment had failed. It is not long since, too, that another citizen of Massachusetts [Mr. John Davis] defeated the two million bill then pending in the Senate, by speaking till the end of the session. As northern gentlemen have therefore been accustomed to this mode of resistance to such measures as they do not like, I take it that they would hardly complain of this kind of retaliation.

I tell gentlemen that if we cannot in advance get a fair settlement of this question, I should be pleased to see the civil and diplomatic bill, the army and navy bill, and all other appropriations, fail.—We should thereby make every officer and every expectant of public money directly interested in having justice done to the South. It would be far better to have this temporary inconvenience for a year or two, than that we should see a bloody revolution, or something worse. I hold it to be the duty of every southern representative to stay here and prevent, till the close of our official term, the passage of measures that might tend to force our people to unjust submission. In the mean time the southern States could, in convention, take such steps as might be necessary to assert their right to a share in the public territory. If this interregnum were to continue long, it might drive both sections to make provisional governments, to become permanent ones in the end.

But it is advised, in certain portions of the northern press, that the members from that section ought to expel such as interrupt their proceedings. Let them try the experiment. I tell gentlemen, that this is our slaveholding territory. We do not intend to leave it. If they think they can remove us, it is a proper case for trial. In the present temper of the public mind, it is probable that a collision of the kind here might electrify the country, as did the little skirmish at Lexington the colonies in their then excited state. Such a struggle, whoever might prove the victors in it, would not leave here a quorum to do business. Gentlemen may call this *treason*—high treason—the highest that the world ever saw. But their words are idle. We shall defeat their movement against us.—But even if I thought otherwise, I would still resist. Sooner than submit to what they propose, I would rather see the South like Poland, under the iron heel of the conqueror. I would rather that she should find the fate of Hungary.

It was but the other day, and under our own eyes, that the gallant Hungarians asserted their independence. Though in the midst of, and struggling against those two immense empires, that could bring more than a million of armed men into the field, they were successful at first in beating down the power of Austria. It was not until some of her sons became *traitors* that Hungary was finally overpowered, borne down, and pressed to death by the long columns and gigantic strength of Russia. If necessary, let such be our fate.

"Better be
Where the extinguished Spartans still are free,
In their proud charnel of Thermopylæ."

Rather let the future traveller, as he passes over a blackened and desert waste, at least exclaim, "Here lived and died as noble a race as the sun ever shone upon." If we were to wait until your measures were consummated, and your coil, like that of a great serpent, was completely around us, then we might be crushed. Seeing the danger, we have the wisdom and the courage to meet the attack now, while we have the power to resist. We must prove victors in this struggle. If we repel the wave of aggression now, we shall have peace. The Abolitionists defeated before the country on the main issue, will not have power to molest us.

I have thus, sir, frankly spoken my opinions on this great question, with no purpose to menace, but only to warn. Gentlemen of the North ought themselves to see that, while submission to what they purpose would be ruinous to us, it would not in the end be beneficial to their section. Seeing then, the issue in all its bearings, it is for them to decide. They hold in their hands the destiny of the existing government. Should circumstances divide us, I wish that you may prosper. From all my knowledge of the elements of your society, I have doubts. That we shall, under the favor of Providence, in all events, take care of ourselves, I have no fears. In conclusion, I have to say: Do us justice, and we continue to stand with you; attempt to trample on us, and we part company.

Fair Dealing!—The State of Georgia can cast about 90,000 votes, all told. Of those, at least one-half are, beyond all question, Whig.

A bill is before the *accidentally* Democratic Legislature of that State, for reconstructing the Senatorial Districts in such a manner, that out of forty-seven Senators, the Democrats shall *certainly* have twenty-seven, leaving *five* doubtful, and giving the Whigs fifteen.

Such an iniquitous proposition could not of course, bear the test of argument, and accordingly the gag has been applied.

We are happy to believe that there is not, and never has been, in this country, any party except that which has originated this proposition, and is forcing it through, base enough to conceive it.

The Senate, as at present constituted, is very nearly divided equally as the State is; a proof that the present distribution of the Districts is perfectly fair.

Richmond Whig.

An Instance of Life Insurance.—The Cincinnati Gazette states that an officer of the United States, named Fontleroy, engaged in the Coast Survey, about two months since took a policy of insurance on his life in the Trust Company of that city, to the amount of $3,800, for the benefit of his wife. He proceeded to San Diego, where he died. He paid $100 premium on the insurance, and has thus secured to his widow, who, we believe, is a daughter of Robert Dale Owen, the sum of $3,800.

The Gold Dollars coined at the U. S. Mint, up to the present time, number 688,567. There is said to be a very moderate demand for the gold dollars at present at the Mint.

The amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for an elective Judiciary, has passed the Senate of that State by a vote of 29 to 3. It is supposed that it will pass the House by an equally decided vote, and then the matter has to be voted upon by the people. If ratified by them it becomes a part of the Constitution.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

MR. CLAY'S PROPOSITION TO COMPROMISE.

Mr. Clay. Mr. President, I hold in my hand a series of resolutions which I desire to submit to the consideration of this body. Taken together, in combination, they propose an amicable arrangement of all questions in controversy between the free and the slave States, growing out of the subject of slavery. Whether they shall or shall not meet with the approbation and concurrence of the Senate—as I most ardently hope they may; as I most sincerely believe they ought—I trust that at least some portion of the long time which I have devoted, with care and deliberation, to the preparation of these resolutions and to the presentation of this great national scheme of compromise and harmony, will be employed by each Senator before he pronounces against the proposition embraced in these resolutions. The resolutions, sir, are all preceded by a short preamble, to which of course I attach no very great importance. The preamble and resolutions are as follows:

It being desirable for the peace, concord, and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them, arising out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair, equitable, and just basis: Therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That California, with suitable boundaries, ought upon her application to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

2d. *Resolved*, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is inexpedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introduction into or exclusion from any part of the said territory; and that appropriate Territorial Governments ought to be established by Congress in all of the said territory, not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

3d. *Resolved*, That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico; thence with that line eastwardly, and so continuing in the same direction to the line as established between the United States and Spain, excluding any portion of New Mexico, whether lying on the east or west of that river.

4th. *Resolved*, That it be proposed to the State of Texas that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and *bona fide* public debt of that State contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties on foreign imports were pledged by the said State to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of $——, in consideration of the said duties so pledged having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having thenceforward become payable to the United States; and upon the condition also that the said State of Texas shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her Legislature, or of a convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

5th. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6th. *But Resolved*, That it is expedient to prohibit within the District the slave-trade, in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.

7th. *Resolved*, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory in the Union.

And 8th. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

[Mr. Clay explained the resolutions. After referring to the irregular mode in which California had formed her State government, and to the propriety of admitting her as a State, with her own laws, he passed to the third resolution.

He did not think that Texas had a claim to any part of what might be considered as New Mexico. He proposed limits, which would give Texas three or four large States,—limits with which she ought to be satisfied.

The second resolution proposed to pay to Texas the amount of advances of her creditors, for which she had pledged her revenue from imports. The United States, by the annexation of Texas, had assumed the redemption of that pledge. What amount she would have received from duties, if she had remained in the Union, it could not be ascertained; but it was supposed to be equal to the amount of her debt. He was willing also to allow something to Texas, on account of her claim to any part of New Mexico.

One of the resolutions declared that it was inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but it was proper to prohibit the slave trade in it, so far as regarded the slaves brought into it from other places. It was long ago declared by the Senate, that the slaves ought not to be emancipated without the concurrence of three conditions—the assent of Maryland, the assent to it by owners, and the compensation to owners.

The regular slave dealer might go to Alexandria, to Richmond, or to Norfolk, and it was unnecessary that he should be allowed to parade slaves in view of the Capitol, and to have jails for them in sight of the Capitol. This was an abomination and ought to be prevented.]

Mr. Clay closed his remarks as follows:—

Mr. President, you have before you the whole series of resolutions, the whole scheme of arrangement and accommodation of these distracting questions, which I have to offer, after having bestowed on these subjects the most anxious, intensely anxious, consideration ever since I have been in this body. How far it may prove acceptable to both or either of the parties on these great questions, it is not for me to say. I think it ought to be acceptable to both. There is no sacrifice of any principle, proposed in any of them, by either party. The plan is founded upon mutual forbearance, originating in a spirit of conciliation and concession; not of principles, but of matters of feeling. At the North, sir, I know that from feeling, by many at least cherished as being dictated by considerations of humanity and philanthropy, there exists a sentiment adverse to the institution of slavery.

Sir, I might, I think—although I believe this project contains about an equal amount of concession and forbearance on both sides—have asked from the free States of the North a more liberal and extensive concession than should be asked from the slave States. And why, sir? With you, gentlemen Senators of the free States, what is it? An abstraction, a sentiment—a sentiment, if you please, of humanity and philanthropy—a noble sentiment, when directed rightly, with no sinister or party purposes; an atrocious sentiment—a detestable sentiment—or rather the abuse of it—when directed to the accomplishment of unworthy purposes. I said that I might ask from you larger and more expansive concessions than from the slave States. And why? You are numerically more powerful than the slave States. Not that there is any difference—for upon that subject I cannot go along with the ardent expression of feeling by some of my friends coming from the same class of States from which I come—not that there is any difference in valor, in prowess, in noble and patriotic daring, whenever it is required for the safety and salvation of the country, between the people of one class of States and those of the other. You are in point of numbers, however, greater, and greatness and magnanimity should ever be allied together.

But there are other reasons why concession upon such a subject as this should be more liberal, more expansive, coming from the free than from the slave States. It is, as I remarked, a sentiment, a sentiment of humanity and philanthropy on your side. Aye, sir, and when a sentiment of that kind is honestly and earnestly cherished, with a disposition to make sacrifices to enforce it, it is a noble and beautiful sentiment; but, sir, when the sacrifice is not to be made by those who cherish that sentiment and inculcate it, but by another people, in whose situation it is impossible, from their position, to sympathize and to share all and every thing that belongs to them, I must say to you Senators from the free States, it is a totally different question. On your side it is a sentiment without sacrifice, a sentiment without danger, a sentiment without hazard, without peril, without loss. But how is it on the other side, to which, as I have said, a greater amount of concession ought to be made in any scheme of compromise?

In the first place, sir, there is a vast and incalculable amount of property to be sacrificed, not by your sharing in the common burdens, but exclusive of you. And this is not all. The social intercourse, habit, safety, property, life, every thing, is at hazard in a greater or less degree in the slave States.

Sir, look at that storm which is now raging before you, beating in all its rage pitilessly upon your family. They are in the South. But where are your families, where are your people, Senators from the free States? They are safely housed, enjoying all the blessings of domestic comfort, peace, and quiet in the bosom of their own families.

Behold, Mr. President, that dwelling-house now wrapt in flames. Listen, sir, to the rafters and beams which fall in succession, amid the crash; and the flames ascending higher and higher as they tumble down. Behold those women and children who are flying from the calamitous scene, and with their shrieks and lamentations imploring the aid of high Heaven. Whose house is that? Whose wives and children are they? Yours in the free States? No. You are looking on in safety and security, whilst the conflagration which I have described is raging in the slave States, and produced, not intentionally by you, but produced from the inevitable tendency of the measures which you have adopted, and which others have carried far beyond what you have wished.

In the one scale, then, we behold sentiment, sentiment, sentiment alone; in the other property, the social fabric, life, and all that makes life desirable and happy.

But, sir, I find myself engaged much beyond what I intended, when I came this morning from my lodgings in the exposition with which I intended these resolutions should go forth to the consideration of the world. I cannot omit, however, before I conclude, relating an incident, a thrilling incident, which occurred prior to my leaving my lodgings this morning.

A man came to my room—the same at whose instance a few days ago I presented a memorial calling upon Congress for the purchase of Mount Vernon for the use of the public—and, without being at all aware of what purpose I entertained in the discharge of my public duty to day, he said to me: "Mr. Clay, I heard you make a remark the other day which induces me to suppose that a precious relic in my possession would be acceptable to you." He then drew out of his pocket, and presented to me, the object which I now hold in my hand. And what, Mr. President, do you suppose it is? It is a fragment of the coffin of Washington—a fragment of that coffin in which now repose in silence, in sleep, and speechless, all the earthly remains of the venerated Father of his Country. Was it portentous that it should have been thus presented to me? Was it a sad presage of what might happen to that fabric which Washington's virtue, patriotism, and valor established? No, sir, no. It was a warning voice coming from the grave to the Congress now in session to beware, to pause, to reflect before they lend themselves to any purposes which shall destroy that Union which was cemented by his exertions and example. Sir, I hope an impression may be made on your mind such as that which was made on mine by the reception of this precious relic.

And, in conclusion, I now ask every Senator, I entreat you, gentlemen, in fairness and candor, to examine the plan of accommodation which this series of resolutions proposes, and not to pronounce against them until convinced after a thorough examination. I move the resolutions be read and received.

When Mr. Clay sat down,

Mr Rusk of Texas, without intending now to discuss the resolutions, regretted extremely that Mr Clay, in his laudable desire to settle a very troublesome question, had seen proper, rather unceremoniously, to take one-half of Texas to make a peace offering to a spirit of encroachment on the constitutional rights of one-half of this Union. He promised to prove, that the boundaries of Texas are to the Rio Grande; that no power at all exists in Congress to take cognizance of that question; and that the Congress of the United States cannot interfere with the boundaries of the State of Texas without inflicting a deeper stain on the high reputation of the Government of the United States for justice than would be done by appropriating the entire amount of territory which was acquired by all for the exclusive benefit of one half of those who acquired it.

Mr. Foote, knew well that Mr. Clay's intentions are pure and patriotic,—that he designs only the safety and happiness of the Republic;—protested against the Resolutions, 1. Because they only assert that it is not *expedient* that Congress should abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; whereas, he, Mr. F., held that Congress had no such power at all; that it would be a gross fraud. 2. Because they assert that slavery does not now exist by law in the territories acquired from Mexico; whereas he contended that the treaty carried the constitution, with all its guaranties, to all that territory, and secured equal rights in it to the slaveholder. 3. He was not willing to admit that slavery would not be introduced into these territories. 4. He contended that the right of Texas to all the territory claimed by her was full, complete and undeniable. 5. He was opposed to assuming state debts. He approved of some of the resolutions.

Mr. Clay replied briefly to Messrs. Rusk and Foote. In closing he said,—I think the Senator from Mississippi will find, when he comes to consider the resolution, that the basis of slavery in this District is put on a firm footing with regard to the constitutional question. I have expressed my opinion, and we argued the matter twelve years ago in the Senate, and a majority in this body, a large majority, thought that there was an implied faith on the part of the Government not to abolish slavery in the District; but that the power existed I suppose at least three-fourths of this body believed at that time. And in lieu of the adoption of a resolution—which I think was offered by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun)—whose illness I have heard with profound sensations of regret, and of whose probable speedy recovery I have heard with great pleasure—which took the ground and advanced the doctrine of its being unconstitutional, I took a different ground, and at least two-thirds, if not a larger portion of this body, concurred with me. We thought the power existed, but that it could not be exercised without a violation of the good faith implied in the terms of the cession of the District. That is the ground then taken, and I think the same ground, taken in this resolution, is impregnable now.

Mr. Foote. I am much gratified to hear the explanation of the Senator; still I think, with great deference, that the resolution itself is not so strong as the Senator has just stated. It is one thing to assert the inexpediency of a measure, and certainly a very different thing to assert that if adopted it would be fraudulent, and adopted in bad faith. This is my opinion, and this is the opinion expressed by the Senator from Kentucky now, and as I understand formerly expressed by him.

Mr. Clay. If the Senator will attend to the latter part of the resolution he will see that the expression is *inexpedient*, on the principles referred to. I dare say there are many phrases in the resolutions which can be improved by suggestion from the Senator from Mississippi and others, but if he will reflect for one moment he will find that I say inexpedient without—what? It is inexpedient unless Maryland and the people of the District consent, and unless the property is paid for when taken. I think that is as strong ground as can be assumed. I would not use the word unconstitutional.

Mr. Mason of Va. could not allow it to be supposed that his State was prepared to respond to the spirit of the resolutions. He deeply regretted that in the earnest and honest desire which he had no doubt the Senator entertained to have these disturbing questions settled, he had felt it his duty, representing one of the slaveholding States, to offer such a proposition. There was but one of the resolutions to which he could give a hearty assent, that which proposes to organize territorial governments without a declaration one way or the other as to slavery. He entered a decided protest against the doctrine that slavery is now by law abolished in New Mexico and California. They concede the whole question at once, that our people shall not take their property with them into those territories.

Mr. Davis of Miss. gave a history of the action of the Senate twelve years ago, referred to by Mr. Clay, to show that they went further than stated by him. The resolution then adopted declared,

"That the interference, by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in this District, is endangering the rights and security of the people of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress, designed to abolish slavery in this District, would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland; a just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union."

This was the form in which the resolution was finally adopted, passing by a vote of thirty-six to eight. Here, then, was fully and broadly asserted the danger resulting from the interference in the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, as trenching upon the rights of the slaveholding States. Twelve years only have elapsed, yet this brief period has swept away even the remembrance of principles then deemed sacred and necessary to secure the safety of the Union. Now an honorable and distinguished Senator, to whom the country has been induced to look for something that would heal the existing dissensions, instead of new barriers against encroachment, dashes down those heretofore erected and augments the existing danger. A representative from one of the slaveholding States raises his voice for the first time in disregard of this admitted right.

Mr. D. went on to object to Mr. Clay's proposition as to Texas, to his opinion as to California, and added that he had many other objections to the resolutions and the views of the mover. He denied that slavery had ever been prohibited in California by Mexico; but stated that it had been prevented from going there by the agitation in Congress. Slavery was abolished, not prohibited in Mexico.

But, sir, we are called on to receive this as a measure of compromise! Is a measure in which we of the minority are to receive nothing, a measure of compromise? I look upon it as but a modest mode of taking that, the claim to which has been more boldly asserted by others; and that I may be understood upon this question, and that my position may go forth to the country in the same columns that convey the sentiments of the Senator from Kentucky, I here assert that never will I take less than the Missouri compromise line extended to the Pacific ocean, with the specific recognition of the right to hold slaves in the territory below that line; and that, before such territories are admitted into the Union as States, slaves may be taken there from any of the United States at the option of their owners. I can never consent to give additional power to commit further aggressions upon the minority in this Union; and will never consent to any proposition which will have such a tendency, without a full guaranty or counteracting measure is connected with it. I forbear commenting at any further length upon the propositions embraced in the resolutions at this time.

Mr. Clay. I am extremely sorry, Mr. President, for the premature, and, allow me to say, unnecessary discussion which has taken place.—Whenever the Senator who has just resumed his seat chooses to meet me in argument, I pledge myself, at the proper time, to show that there is not the slightest discrepancy between the course pursued by me in 1838 and the course which I take now. And one of the resolutions which the Senator has read——

Mr. Davis. Will the Senator from Kentucky allow me to state——

Mr. Clay. I will proceed, sir.

Mr. Davis. The Senator has said that he will enter upon the argument whenever I choose to do so.

Mr. Clay. I do not choose to give way at present.

Mr. Davis. Now is the time to enter upon the argument.

Mr. Clay. Not until I am done. I am reminded of my coming from a slave State. I tell the Senator from Mississippi, and I tell the Senator from Virginia, that I know my duty, and that I mean to express the opinions that I entertain, fearless of all mankind.

Mr. Clay proceeded to defend the consistency of his resolution of 1838 with his present course.

Sir, I do not regard the mere phraseology of the resolution I will not substitute the word "unconstitutional" for the word "inexpedient;" for I do not believe it to be unconstitutional. I cannot believe it. If a power to legislate in all cases whatever be granted to Congress, does it not comprehend the power to legislate on the subject of slavery as well as upon all other subjects? The power is there; but there is an implied faith connected with the power, resulting from the circumstances to which I have referred, imposing on Congress the obligation not to exercise the power as long as slavery in Virginia and Maryland exists. And, now that Virginia has separated from the District, such abolition may not take place without the consent of the people of the District and of Maryland, and also without, what I contended for in 1838, compensation to the owners of the slaves for their property thus liberated.

I am extremely sorry to hear the Senator from Mississippi say that he requires, first, the extension of the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, and also that he is not satisfied with that, but requires, if I understood him correctly, a positive provision for the admission of slavery south of that line. And now, sir, coming from a slave State, as I do, I owe it to myself, I owe it to truth, I owe it to the subject, to say that no earthly power could induce me to vote for a specific measure for the introduction of slavery where it had not before existed, either south or north of that line. Coming as I do from a slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well-matured determination that no power, no earthly power, shall compel me to vote for the positive introduction of slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly too, our British ancestors for the introduction of this institution upon the continent of America, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of California and New Mexico shall reproach us for doing just what we reproach Great Britain for doing to us. If the citizens of those Territories choose to establish slavery, and if they come here with constitutions establishing slavery, I am for admitting them with such provisions in their constitutions; but then it will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, and not us, for forming constitutions allowing the institution of slavery to exist among them. These are my views, sir, and I choose to express them; and I care not how extensively or universally they are known.

And I say, sir, in my place, that I consider it is much better for the South that the whole subject should be open on both sides of an imaginary line—for instance, the line of 36° 30'—than that slavery should be interdicted positively north of 36° 30', with freedom to introduce or establish slavery south of that line, according to the will of the people; and the proposition that I have made is infinitely better for the South than the proposition which the Senator has suggested, unless he could persuade Congress to adopt his proposition to declare positively and absolutely the right to introduce slavery south of that line.

Mr. King of Ala. expressed his dissent from several of the resolutions of Mr Clay, though he appreciated and honored his motives. He could not sanction the constitution of California.

The discussion was continued between Mr. Clay and Mr. Rusk on the subject of the Texas boundary.

Mr. Downs of Lou. had been happy to hear that a Senator of Mr. Clay's great influence, and fame, and eloquence, was engaged in framing a compromise bill. But, sir, I have been greatly mistaken. I must confess that, in the whole course of my life, my astonishment has never been greater than it was when I saw this proposition brought forward as a compromise; and I rise now, sir, not for the purpose of discussing it at all, but to protest most solemnly against it. I consider this compromise as no compromise at all. What, sir, does it grant to the South? I can see nothing at all.

It may be contended, with reference to the resolution relating to the District of Columbia, that it concedes a great deal, in declaring that it is inexpedient for Congress to interfere with slavery in the District, without the consent of Maryland and of its own citizens. I might attach some weight to this statement, were it not that long ago, when there was a much greater excitement upon this subject, a similar resolution was passed by the Senate. And what did it amount to? Did it calm the agitation at all, or answer the ends of those who were raising this excitement amongst us?—Has it stayed the hand of the North that was raised against us? Can the gentleman suppose that we of the South are so tame that we will accept as a boon that which gives nothing to the South whatever? What will be the effect of these resolutions and of the compromise proposed, allowing this to be a compromise? In the first place, then, it will admit another free State into the Union; that certainly is not a very great concession. In the next place, it is to be decided by the high authorities of the Senate of the United States that slavery is not tolerated by law in New Mexico and California. And yet I am told that there are already some four or five hundred slaves there, and it is an indisputable fact that a large portion of the population are *peons*, which is only another name for slavery, and a slavery, too, much more degrading than that of the Africans in the United States. What concession, then, is made to us?—There is nothing then left but the mere declaration that it is inexpedient to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia. There is nothing but that that can at all be considered a concession to the South.

With regard to the resolution affecting fugitive slaves, it is very well, as far as it goes; but I would suggest to the gentleman that there is already a solemn provision in the constitution of the United States with relation to this matter—a provision which was very ably discussed yesterday by my friend from Virginia—which cannot now be carried into effect; and if a solemn compact of the confederated Union cannot be carried out, I very much fear that a simple resolution offered by the Senator from Kentucky, backed though it may be by his all powerful influence, will meet with but little better success. What I have to say then, sir, is that I protest against this compromise, if so you please to call it, because in not one single point, if I clearly understand its meaning, does it propose to benefit the people of the South. Without attempting in the slightest degree to question the motives that influenced the honorable Senator in the presentation of these resolutions, I am sure that the people of the South will not consider it a compromise at all, inasmuch as it gives all to one side. I can assure you, sir, that when the people of the South come to see this great compromise, and consider that it concedes a State and two or three territories to the North, and concedes the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia to the North, without any concession whatever to the South, they will not be satisfied with it. No gentleman can show me that it contains a single concession to the South, and therefore I protest against it.

Mr. Clay. I hope the Secretary will record the protest of the gentleman, and that that protest will remain upon the record to be acted upon hereafter. I have risen merely to say, sir, that I did not intend these resolutions as abstract resolutions. I propose now that they should be made the order of the day for Tuesday next; and my purpose is that they shall be taken up, duly considered and decided upon, and if any of them are decided upon affirmatively, that they shall be referred to some appropriate committee with instructions to bring in a bill in pursuance of such expression of the opinion of the Senate. That, as I understand it, is the parliamentary course of legislation throughout the world, wherever parliaments exist. It is not, as the worthy Senator from Texas supposes, a mere abstract proposition. No such thing. I intend them as practical, sober propositions, to be decided upon and referred to committees, and to be reported upon, either affirmatively or negatively, with a view, if reported on affirmatively, to subsequent action thereupon.

Mr. Downs. I only desire to have my protest recorded because the gentleman seems to have been extremely anxious upon this occasion to have nothing else recorded but his own resolutions and his own remarks, for he has protested a dozen times already that nobody should say any thing upon the subject but himself, and I can only say that if he attempts by a sneer here, or in any other way, to drive Senators from their proper positions, or to compel them into submission to his behests, that his long and valuable services in public life and great fame will be of no assistance in the effort; and I sincerely trust that he will never find one who can be so brow-beaten.

Mr. Clay. The honorable gentleman from Louisiana has given an interpretation to my remarks that they were never intended to bear. The gentleman may avail himself, however, of any interpretation he chooses to give them.

Mr. Berrien of Geo. felt it his duty, whilst appreciating the patriotism of the Senator from Kentucky, to say, that he could not for a single moment acquiesce in the propositions contained in the resolutions. He would discuss them at the proper time.

Mr. Butler of S. C. said that this scheme required new concessions from the South, whilst none were granted to her. I do not and cannot attach any blame to the Senator from Kentucky for this effort. I believe it to be an honorable effort, made to calm the agitation of the country, and to restore harmony and preserve the Union. Sir, he is a part of the history of the Government; his fame is identified with that of the Union; and, sir, the very temple of our liberty and free institutions has his name written on almost every one of its columns. I do not blame him for this effort to preserve the Union, but I may be pardoned if I say that it will not be preserved by the mere name of compromise.

The subject was made the special order for Tuesday (this day.)

Georgia.—The House of Representatives at Milledgeville, on Saturday last, after an animated debate of three days, passed without amendment and by a decisive vote, the strong and comprehensive resolutions on the slavery question reported by the Committee on Federal Relations. While the House was acting on this subject, "a message from the Governor was announced, accompanying a series of resolutions from the State of Connecticut, on the subject of slavery. The message was immediately taken up and the resolutions read. On motion of Mr. Jones, the Governor, by a *unanimous vote*, was requested to return these resolutions, under a blank cover to the Executive of Connecticut. It was also resolved by a unanimous vote, that the resolutions lately received from Vermont, upon the same subject, be returned under a blank cover to the Executive of Vermont. It was further resolved that all similar resolutions should in like manner, be returned to the Executive from whom they were sent."

A bill to provide for the calling of a State Convention in the event of the anti-slavery action of Congress in modes specified, was also passed on Saturday, by ayes 114; noes 12.—*Charleston Mercury.*

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 28.

Destructive Fire—Two Editors Perished in the Flames.

A fire broke out yesterday morning, in the building occupied as a drug store, and by the offices of the Daily Champion, and Weekly Register. The entire building was consumed, with its contents.

While the fire was raging, Mr. James Kirkpatrick, editor of the Peoria Register, and Mr. J. Picket, editor of the Champion, ventured too far in attempting to save their property, and unfortunately both perished in the flames. This dreadful calamity has produced much sorrow in town.

NEW YORK, Jan'y 28.

Discharge of Custom House Officers.—Collector Maxwell, in order to comply with the Circular issued by the Secretary, has dismissed *one hundred and sixty* Custom House Officers. Thus saving to the Government *one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars* per annum.

Large Pig.—Col. Horace L. Robards slaughtered a hog, last week, which weighed over five hundred pounds.

A splendid lot of Pork Hogs.—Capt. J. C. Miller, of this county, slaughtered thirteen hogs, a few days ago, aged from 12 to 21 months, which weighed 4,154 lbs., being an average of over 319½ lbs. Beat that who can.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Spring Terms of the Superior Court.

In this, the fifth Judicial district, the terms will commence at the times noted below:

In Moore county on the	21st	February.
Montgomery,	" 28th	"
Stanly,	" 4th	March.
Anson,	" 11th	"
Richmond,	" 18th	"
Robeson,	" 25th	"
Bladen,	" 1st	April.
Columbus,	" 8th	"
Brunswick,	" 15th	"
New Hanover,	" 22d	"
Sampson,	" 29th	"
Cumberland,	" 6th	May.

Wilmington Chronicle.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Pro and Con.—Governor Poindexter addressed a public meeting recently in Jackson, Mississippi. In the course of his speech, he asserted that President Taylor would certainly "approve the Wilmot Proviso in the California bill," whereupon Mr. Arthur drew forth a letter which he had received from Jefferson Davis, in which the following passage occurs, going to show that Gen. Taylor *will* veto the Bill, should it come before him with the proviso:—*Balt. Sun.*

"I have little doubt now of the passage of the Wilmot proviso, or some equivalent measure.—Dickinson will vote against it. Cass will not vote for it; and this is, I believe, the whole opposition which will be offered by the Senators of the non-slaveholding States. But if my observations here have destroyed my hopes in Congress, they have, on the other hand, created some confidence that the President will veto the bill.

"As I have often told you, his heart is with us, and if he believes the measure will be destructive to the Union, which he can now scarcely doubt, I am sure the honest old patriot will cast precedent and Northern advice far from him, and meet the emergency as he comes his station and heroic fame. If he does so, it will be like his acts on the battle-field—the result of his own will, and not the fruit of his advisers' counsel and support."

A Noble Sentiment.—Mr. Phelps, one of the Senators from Vermont, is reported (according to the New York Tribune) to have said, in the course of his speech upon the Vermont resolutions, on Wednesday last, "that if this question," (of slavery) "which had so long distracted the Union and threatened its existence, could have been settled, and settled forever, *by the sacrifice of his position, or prospects, as a public man, he would have considered so desirable a consummation most cheaply bought.*" Whilst we pluck this passage from his speech for the purpose of expressing our admiration of its patriotism, we cannot but dissent from the arguments in which he indulges in support of the resolutions. We cannot discover in them that generous, self-sacrificing spirit which breathes so beautifully in the extract to which we call attention, but, on the contrary, we see in them a disposition, in spite of all the love of country which is in his bosom, to enlist his intellectual energies in behalf of doctrines having a tendency directly and inevitably to weaken the great props of the Union, and which are, as he acknowledges, "distracting the Union and threatening its existence!"—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

ST. LOUIS, January 28.

News from Santa Fe—Murder of Mrs. White by the Indians—Expedition of Major Green.

Intelligence has been received here from Santa Fe, with dates to the 28th November.

It will be recollected that Mr. White, and eight of his companions, were captured some time ago by the Indians, and all of them put to death.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1850.

MR. CLAY'S PROPOSITION OF COMPROMISE.—We have made a pretty full abstract of the debate which arose last week on Mr. Clay's resolutions to settle the questions in dispute between North and South by compromise.

It will be seen that not a voice was raised, except Mr. Clay's, in advocacy of his scheme; whilst eight Southern Senators, viz: Mr. Berrien, Whig, and Messrs. Rusk, Foote, Mason, Davis, King, Downs, and Butler, Locos, all distinctly and emphatically repudiated it. And yet letter writers in the papers say that it will undoubtedly pass. Of course, if it should, it will be of no value, so long as it is unacceptable to one of the parties.

We hope, however, that it will prove the foundation on which the wisdom of the Senate will erect an acceptable compromise.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.—We gave in our last, the fullest sketch we had then seen of this speech. It has since come to hand at length, and as it is well understood to have been prepared with much deliberation, delivered after consultation with members entertaining similar opinions, and may be considered as the platform of the ultra South at present, we have copied the most material parts of it. See first page.

We take this occasion to say, very emphatically, that we have no faith in, nor sympathy with, Mr. Clingman's views of the immense prosperity which is to result to the South from disunion. On the contrary, we should regard it, if effected, (which God forbid,) as the parent of woes unnumbered and innumerable. A hundred fold increase of the annoyances from the fanatics, would lead to wars, and instead of a prosperous commerce we should have our trade crippled, and a national debt incurred to support the expenses of our army. Instead of the power which, as a united nation, is now felt and respected over the wide world, we should have two, or more, weak and feeble nations, which would find it quite as much as they could do to keep each other in check, without any surplus force to awe the other nations of the world.

No, let us not talk of disunion, as long as there is a hope of avoiding intolerable oppression; and especially let us not delude the southern people into a belief that it will be a money making measure.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—At a late meeting in Newbern, after speeches by Gen. Saunders and others, $30,000 was subscribed to the Central Rail Road, and $70,000 to continue the Road from Goldsborough to Newbern. Gen. Saunders expresses the belief that "Wayne, Lenoir, Jones and Craven, together with Green, Pitt, Carteret and others in the East, will be added to the number of the Rail Road Counties; and those who had been marked out as victims, are likely to become victors in the great system of State improvement." So may it be!

THE DEEP RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—Mr. B. I. Howze, Treasurer of the Company, states that the entire work, from Hancock's Mills to Fayetteville, is under contract. It is contemplated to complete the work as far up as Haywood during this year.

S. C. RAIL ROAD.—Receipts for 1849, $892,403 16. Expenditures $463,933 74. Net profit $428,469 42. An increase of $27,198 27 over the profit of last year.

IMMENSE INCOME.—The receipts of the Western Rail Road, from Boston to Albany, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1849, were $1,343,810 57; viz: from freights $745,393 81, from passengers $561,575 25; from other sources $36,841 51. The expenses were $588,322 58. Leaving a net income of $755,487 99. The whole cost of the road (200 miles long,) was $9,926,951 78—nearly $50,000 per mile—the road running through an exceedingly rough country. The net income, it will be seen, is more than 7½ per cent. on the cost.

The number of through passengers in the year was 33,751; of way passengers 402,053. The passage is only 2 cents per mile—so cheap that people "cannot afford to walk."

590,165 bbls. of flour were transported on the road within the year. The Company owns 65 locomotives, 54 passenger cars and 850 freight cars.

THE WETMORE DEFALCATION.—The Solicitor of the Treasury has returned to Washington, from an unsuccessful effort to get a settlement with Gen. Wetmore, the late Navy Agent at New York. It is said that the Agent's claim for commissions for extra services, which was at first $28,000, has swelled first to $70,000, and then to $90,000, about half of the default. His counsel is stated to have proposed to pay $90,000, and give bond for the remainder, to abide a suit at law, provided the government would agree not to institue a criminal prosecution under the Sub-Treasury law. As this would be compounding a felony, it was declined. It is further stated the money has been loaned out and spent in direct violation of the law, which prescribes imprisonment as the penalty for such conduct.

A Stupendous Mare's Nest.—The New York Herald, which scarcely allows a day to pass unmarked by the issue of some half-crazy humbug, has just achieved the grandest of all its attempts upon the possible credulity of the public. In its ineffable wisdom it has discovered that the ultraism of both the South and the North—of the disunionists and the Garrison abolitionists—is all a plot concocted by President Taylor's Cabinet; the issue of which is to be that when the extreme point has been reached by both parties and the whole country is convulsed, then President Taylor is to step in with a grand Union proclamation, organize a grand Union party, and carry all before him in a universal paroxism of Union zeal, Union firmness, Union wisdom and Union patriotism!

Such inconceivable balderdash is thrown out by the New York Herald, as if in very scorn of the folly that makes so many people read the Herald, and put faith in its gasconading.

New York Commercial.

We believe this is not the "thunder" of that unprincipled paper the N. Y. Herald, but of the Washington Union, which has been harping on the theme for some time past. Witness the following, one of several similar paragraphs recently in the Union. (The *italics* are the Union's)—

"Thus does it appear—and we invoke the American people to note the fact—*that the cabinet, in concert with a well-known abolitionist, one of its confidential leaders in the Senate, is concerned in a plot, first, to foment the anti-slavery excitement of the North to such a pitch as to produce reaction at the South to such an extent as may demonstrate itself in attempts to secede from the Union, in order to give General Taylor and the cabinet an opportunity to run up the Union flag, call its party the Union party, and thus rescue itself from inevitable defeat and prostration, which must be its fate, if it cannot be saved by some such desperate and dangerous experiment.* This is the infamous—nay, the treasonable and criminal—plan of the administration, as unfolded by the Geddes resolutions and the Thurlow Weed letter."

How wretchedly devoid of principle must be the men who charge the administration of such a patriot as Gen. Taylor with such a horrid plot; and how devoid of sense to suppose that any body will believe so vile an imposture.

The District Convention at Wilmington is to be held on the *second*, not the first, Monday in March.

THE MEETING IN WILMINGTON.—The Journal contains the proceedings of the large meeting of citizens of both political parties, on the subject of Southern Rights. Our columns are too nearly full to enable us to publish them entire.

Samuel R. Potter, Esq. presided, with Drs. Thos. H. Wright and Wm. C. Bettencourt as Secretaries. The Chairman, and Henry I. Toole and David Reid, Esqrs., and the Hon. Robt. Strange, addressed the meeting, in speeches which are highly praised, especially that of Judge Strange, who had received a written request of a number of citizens to attend and address the meeting.

A committee, consisting of Dr. Sterling B. Everett, David Reid, Capt. Wm. C Howard, Col. W. N. Peden, Gen. L. H. Marsteller, H. I. Toole, and Judge Strange, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we have witnessed with much anxiety the progress of fanaticism, and political dishonesty at the North, and of excitement at the South, on the subject of slavery.

2. *Resolved*, That a crisis has arrived, when it becomes necessary for thinking men, at both ends of the Union, to adopt such discreet measures as may avert the consequences likely to flow from this fanaticism, dishonesty, and excitement; or, if they cannot be averted, so to meet them as to diminish, as much as possible, their mischief.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of the States is not less dear and important to us politically, than is life individually, and we will, therefore, maintain it at every sacrifice, but that of principle.

4. *Resolved*, That dear and essential as is life to the individual, no brave and virtuous man will consent to hold it at the sacrifice of honor and principle; neither can we yield up principle and honor, even if the maintenance of them should involve the sacrifice of our political and individual existence, in the dissolution of the Union and the bloody consequences likely to flow therefrom.

5. *Resolved*, That in the hope that it will lead to some peaceful and honorable result for the preservation of the Union; and if that may not be, in any event, to a perfect unanimity of action in the Southern States, we recommend that a convention of Delegates from the several Congressional Districts in this State, be holden in Raleigh, on the 20th day of April next, for the purpose of considering this subject, and of appointing two Delegates from the State at large to represent North Carolina in the Convention appointed to be holden at Nashville, Tenn., on the first Monday of June next, and that delegates be appointed for each Congressional District in this State, by Conventions holden in said Districts, to represent said Districts in the said Convention to be holden at Nashville, and in the Convention to be held at Raleigh.

6. *Resolved*, That fifty Delegates be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to attend the District Convention to be holden in Wilmington, on the second Monday of March next.

7. *Resolved*, That the Chairman also be authorized and requested to appoint a Committee of Thirteen to be called a Committee of Safety.

Fifty Delegates to the Wilmington Convention, and a Committee of Vigilance, were appointed.

VIRGINIA.—We observe that a Compromise Proposition has been introduced in the Legislature, which virtually repudiates the Southern Convention; or rather, repudiates the object for which it was said to be designed. It professes the most devoted attachment to the Union; but in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or other offensive measure, Virginia will unite with the other Southern States, in Convention or otherwise, for mutual defence and safety:—That a Convention of the States should consist of Delegates elected by the people, in Convention assembled:—that upon the passage of such offensive measure, the Governor should issue his Proclamation for the election of Delegates, to appoint the Delegates to a Southern Convention:—That, regarding the Nashville Convention as intended to enable the people of the South to take counsel together as to the best and most effectual means of resisting the aggressions of the North, and thereby of preserving the Union, the Legislature recommends the people to send Delegates thereto, (two from each Congressional District, one Whig and one Democrat.)

The Richmond Whig remarks—"The remedies contemplated are all under the Constitution. The Union is not to be assailed directly or indirectly. *That* is left to our Northern brethren. The main remedy looked to in the event of a Southern Convention is the commercial independence of the South."

MR. SPEAKER COBB.—One of the Editors of the Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph is now in Washington, communicating for that paper his views of men and things at the Capitol. One of his late letters is devoted to an examination of the manner in which the present Locofoco Speaker has constituted the three Committees which have charge of the subject at present so important to the South, viz: the Committees on the Judiciary, on the Territories, and on the District of Columbia. The Editor is a Democrat, we believe, and he says that he has derived the information which he details at length, from Southern Democrats who voted for Mr. Cobb. It is sufficiently startling.

He sets out by stating the fact, that all that the Abolitionists claimed was "that their voice should not be stifled" on these committees; in other words that one or more of their faction should be placed on each. This was in substance the bargain they made with the notorious Brown. With one member on each of these committees, they would have the power to present a *Minority Report*, on all questions affecting the South,—which can be done as well by one as by several members on a committee. This minority report would thus be published by Congress, and could be transported, with any number of extra copies, through the mails all over the country free of postage, under the frank of members of Congress.

Never until now has one of the leading abolitionists been placed on one of these committees. Mr. Winthrop, denounced as he has been by Southern Locofocos, never put one of them where he could do such mischief to the South and to the Union. *But Mr. Cobb has put a leading abolitionist on each of these committees!* They are distributed in the following manner: [We quote the remainder from the Telegraph.]—

On the Judiciary Committee (the favorite of these gentry, because to it will be referred the Constitutions of California, New Mexico, and Deseret,) are to be found Preston King and Thaddeus Stevens, two of the most openly malignant abolitionists in Congress, George Ashmun, a bitter Freesoil Whig, and James Thompson, *chairman!* a Freesoil Democrat.

On the Committee on Territories will be found Giddings and Gott, whose Abolition orthodoxy no one can doubt, sustained by Julius Rockwell, and possibly by others.

On the District of Columbia—Chas. Allen of Massachusetts, will undoubtedly be ready with his Abolition trash in the shape of a minority report—and as a proof of the satisfaction given among his allies by his appointment, the following complimentary notice from the *Hartford Republican*, one of the bitterest and strongest Abolition organs in the Eastern States, will be sufficient:

"On each of the three committees, in which the friends of Freedom felt most interest, Mr. Cobb has placed a strong and reliable Freesoiler. This is something, especially when it is considered that he is himself a slaveholder and a thorough slavery extensionist. It is, perhaps, more than any man in his senses would expect from a Northern doughface. It looks decent beside such committees as are manufactured for the Senate, and certainly is an improvement on the fashions that prevailed in the House in those days when Giddings was sent home under censure, for offering a petition, and when Marshall was appointed to admonish John Quincy Adams. But the times have changed, and are still changing, much to the disquiet of the black reign of slavery."

The editor then proceeds to analyze the committee, grumbling that *more* had not been given, but winds up well-contented at last by the following reflection:

"In such company, the 'impartial' Speaker has ventured to place one Freesoiler—*a glorious one it is true*, for he is Charles Allen of Massachusetts. We presume Mr. Cobb has heard of Timour, who put his most redoubtable enemy in a cage for exhibition."

Now, as before remarked, all the Abolitionists asked of W. J. Brown was (to use their own language) that they "*might not be stifled, but be able to make themselves heard by the country*"—asking for a voice on the three Committees specified—that privilege they now have, and express themselves well content—as it is the *first time* this great step in advance has been made by a faction, once so contemptible, but now so daring and so dangerous.

At the second meeting of the Democratic Caucus to nominate a candidate for Speaker, John L. Robinson, of Indiana, openly declared that Non-intervention on the subject of slavery was no part of the Democratic platform—and never had been. He referred to the action of the last Baltimore Convention and the rejection of Mr. Yancey's resolutions, then and there to prove it. This same individual has been appointed by Mr. Cobb Chairman of a Committee—a distinction to which his position in the House did not entitle him.

Mr. James Thompson, of Pennsylvania—promoted to be Chairman of the *Judiciary* Committee—at the same Caucus warmly advocated "the perfect right of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso," and said "that if Southern gentlemen expected *non-intervention* they would be disappointed." He added, "If the question of Slavery is to be made a test, there is an end of the Democratic party." His legal acquirements, abilities, or position in the House, afford no offset to the objectional nature of his avowed opinions, in the presence of the Speaker who appointed him afterwards to that responsible position.

The act of bargain, and secret understanding with the Abolitionists, have made the name of W. J. Brown, of Indiana, notorious enough, by the bare mention of it—yet this Mr. Brown was placed second on a Committee—to act as Chairman in the absence of the first nominated—but withdrew from that position by his own act, thus obviating a more unpleasant necessity.

One more instance will be sufficient to show the tone and temper of the bulk of the new appointees—which might be greatly multiplied, if necessary; and will probably hereafter be universally known, as Caucus proceedings are not regarded as secret or confidential—I refer to Kingsley S. Bingham, of Michigan—of whom a very distinguished friend said that it was "useless to ask *him* to vote for Lynn Boyd, for he was a *runmad fanatic about negroes.*"

This gentleman voted for Mr. Cobb, but would vote for no other Southern man—and has also been made Chairman of a Committee. To justify the selection of these men, and more especially to account for the introduction of Abolitionists *for the first time* on these most important committees, the plea has been set up for Mr. Cobb, by his Northern friends here, that the Speaker is bound to give a representation to all parties in the committees. I have heard no Southern man make use of this argument; and the example of the Senate affords a different precedent—that body having, by ballot, excluded from all Committees every acknowledged Free Soiler or Abolitionist—while in the House they have secured a place in their own chosen Committees, if they do not finally control them.

For the purpose of this exclusion from all committees both parties in the Senate combined. In the House they have obtained all, and more than they asked, at the hands of a Southern Speaker.

☞ The Boston Traveller gives an abstract of the Annual report presented at a late meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery society in that city. That abstract commences thus:

"In regard to the present slaveholding Speaker of the House, the report says, it is a curious and instructive fact, that in the composition of Committees, Mr. Cobb has given more weight to the Anti-slavery element of the House than was done by his Northern predecessor."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 28th, Mr. Davis of Mass., from the committee, presented a bill to provide for taking the Seventh Census of the United States.

Mr. Foote introduced a bill to grant lands to Alabama and Mississippi, to aid in the construction of a rail road from Mobile to the Ohio river.

Mr. Walker, a bill to cede the public lands to the States within which they lie; to be given to actual occupants only.

The bill providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves was taken up, and Mr. Mason of Va. spoke at length in its favor. In closing, he said that if this law prove ineffectual, (as he feared it would whilst there was an indisposition to enforce it,) he did not see what other mode the slave States could adopt to reimburse the heavy losses they sustained in this way, except to make reprisals, on the property either of the offending States or their citizens. He was exceedingly reluctant to recommend such a harsh remedy, but it was the only one known to him.

Mr. Seward of N. Y. gave notice of an amendment which he should offer, to strike out the whole bill, and insert another, the object of which appears to be to throw difficulties in the way of the owner, instead of assisting him to recover his slave.

Mr. Foote rose and spoke against printing the amendment of Mr. Seward. The following is the conclusion of his speech:—

Yes, sir, the gentleman is a *philanthropist professed;* and I will therefore not question that, in urging his proposition for a donation of lands to the noble Hungarians and others, he is influenced alone by feelings of heaven-born charity. And yet, as one who feels a real solicitude for the popularity and *solid fame* of the honorable senator from New York, I regret to feel compelled to acknowledge that I have encountered several painful suggestions of late, which would seem to imply more or less of suspicion that the honorable senator, in taking it upon himself thus prominently to participate in this scheme of giving away large portions of our landed domain to our suffering brethren from abroad, may be more or less instigated by a desire to prevent their becoming settlers and citizens of his own noble State. It is certain that by bestowing upon them lands in the far-distant West, they are likely to be tempted to leave our Atlantic border in quest of these free-gift homes so kindly provided for them; and thus the State of New York may be relieved from the obligation of extending to them the rites of hospitality, which, by some of her citizens, it is said, are deemed not a little burdensome. It is with no little reluctance now, sir, that I relate an anecdote, which I have lately heard, and which, if it shall not be contradicted by the honorable senator from New York, may tend to confirm the suspicions as to his motives, to which I have already alluded. The anecdote is as follows: A gentleman, about the height, figure, aspect, carriage, and style of conversation of the honorable senator from New York, as I am informed, dropped quietly into the renowned city of Richmond, whilst an honored friend of mine, who was a few days ago in this city, (Governor William Smith,) was the occupant of the executive mansion, located in that famous metropolis of the Ancient Dominion. Well, sir, this personage (whoever he may have been) visited the chamber where the governor was engaged in the transaction of public business, and with quite a graceful and unceremonious ease and elegance of manner made his *entree* and announced his name. The name of the stranger, as announced by himself, was *William H. Seward.* A good deal of conversation is stated to have occurred on the occasion, chiefly on the subject of *fugitive slaves*, in relation to whom the honorable senator from the Empire State has been exhibiting an intense and peculiar solicitude for many years past. I will not run the risk of wearying the Senate by detailing all the particulars of this remarkable colloquy, though it would be quite easy to do so, and though the conversation which occurred was not at all of a *confidential* character. It is sufficient, for my present purpose, to say, that my friend, Governor Smith, is the projector of a scheme, which I consider a highly judicious one, and which I hope may yet, under the auspices of the honorable senator from New York, and his philanthropic allies in the North, be at some early day carried into execution; that this is a scheme for colonizing all the free negroes of the southern States in the State of New York and several of the eastern States supposed to sustain the closest affinity with this part of our southern population; that this plan of colonization from the South to the North would seem to have been discussed on that occasion; and that the stranger, who was then personating an ex-governor of the Empire State, was requested to state whether, if certain ship-loads of free people of color should thereafter be sent from Virginia to New York, this living cargo would be kindly received, and comfortably provided for. The illustrious visitant is reported to have responded promptly and earnestly in the affirmative; and he is said to have added, that the State of New York had suffered exceedingly for several years past, from the enormous influx of immigrants from foreign shores; that the evil was every day multiplying, and had, in fact, become a most serious social grievance; and that, for one, he should be very much pleased to have all the ships which might be sent from Virginia freighted with free negroes, supplied with return *cargoes of Germans, Irish, and others of foreign nativity*, easy to be picked up in the streets of New York. I do not charge all these facts to be absolutely true; but I do aver that I believe them to be true; and if the honorable senator will venture to deny them, or any one among them at all material to the present issue, I will take it upon myself to establish the same by evidence, either now at hand or in process of collection. The honorable senator remains silent; and well he might do so, inasmuch as these very particulars were published some months ago, in the columns of the Union newspaper of this city, when the honorable senator and his friends were challenged to deny them, and when they exhibited the same significant silence at present manifested. And now, sir, it may be asked, what pertinency this personal anecdote can have to the question before the Senate? To which I answer: the amendment of the honorable senator now offered evinces the same sympathy for the negro race which he is described as having professed in Richmond; and if it should be printed by us, and be thus sent abroad, it is at least possible that in connexion with the extraordinary avowal at Richmond already mentioned, many might be persuaded to believe that the honorable senator from New York, in agreeing to give away the public lands in the mode which he has proposed, is after all only exerting himself to relieve his own State from a species of population which he deems burdensome and mischievous. And now, Mr. President, having, in quite a rambling and discursive manner, exerted myself to save the honorable senator from the loss of fame and popularity with which he is menaced, as the result of his own indiscreet action, I will be so far courteous to him as to decline all further opposition to his motion to print.

The motion to print was then agreed to.

Mr. Yulee rose to propose the consideration of some bill, which he was about naming, when he yielded to

Mr. Seward, who said: I was requested, Mr. President, by the honorable senator from Ohio, [Mr. Chase,] last elected to this house, to state at the close of the debate to-day that it has been his intention to address the Senate upon this question. I have his leave for saying, that a sore domestic affliction has alone prevented him from doing so. At his request, and for his benefit, I move that the order of the day be laid upon the table, or that it be passed by informally for the present.

On Tuesday, the day was occupied in the interesting discussion of which we have compiled a sketch on the preceding page.

On Wednesday, after some unimportant business, Mr. Houston of Texas offered a resolution to inquire into the expediency of giving to each family (not worth $1500 in property,) citizens, or emigrants now here, or who may arrive prior to the 4th of March next, 160 acres of land.

After a few remarks from Mr. Houston in favor of the resolution,

Mr. Foote pounced upon it. He thought it decidedly the best "bid" [for the Presidency] that has yet been made. [Laughter.] And the Senator deserved the more credit for it because this sort of contest was commenced by those who are hard to beat.

Mr. Houston replied, that on the subject of "bids" he had never been distinguished, and he had no aspirations which would conflict with those claims to which Mr. Foote is so justly entitled. [Laughter.]

Mr. Mangum, enumerating the various similar "bids" from Messrs. Seward, Webster, and Douglas, said, if the public domain is to be given away, hoping he might not be considered in the light of a "bidder," he would move to give 320 acres to each actual settler, and to throw in a negro apiece to each settler. [Laughter.]

Mr Douglas denounced Mr. Seward's plan, which proposes to give lands to foreigners, but not to native citizens. He was for giving to all alike.

Mr. Cass put in his "bid." He was in favor of "this great principle." This is what he calls "the age of progress." But, said he, if I had done what Mr. Webster has done, I should have been called, in all the Whig papers, the greatest of demagogues from Maine to Texas; [laughter;] yet I venture to say there is not one Whig paper will denounce the Senator from Massachusetts for his measure.

Mr. Badger. I have a very sincere admiration for the enlightenment, benevolence, and humanity of the present age, and I assure gentlemen that I do not rise with the intention of saying one word to abate the ardor with which the claims of humanity and hospitality are urged upon us; but, being a somewhat plain matter of fact man, I wish to call the attention of those gentlemen who move these resolutions to give away all the public domain belonging to this country, to this inquiry: whether, when we contracted the debts which were contracted during the late war with Mexico, and in connexion with it, we did not pledge the public lands of the country, or rather the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as security for the reimbursement of those loans? And if we did, I would ask how far it is consistent with old-fashioned honesty—however agreeable it may be with the higher claims of hospitality and humanity to emigrants, or with the generous disposition to rid our own citizens of the dreadful calamity so eloquently urged and dwelt upon by the honorable Senator from Texas (Mr. Houston) of being obliged to work for their daily bread, and to obtain it, as it is declared man shall obtain it, by the "sweat of his brow"—I would ask how far it is consistent with the claims of old-fashioned honesty, that, after having obtained a loan, after having pledged the public lands as security for the repayment of that loan, we should then turn round and give those lands away without receiving any compensation; in other words, that we should dispose of the funds which we have pledged to the public creditor, without obtaining any thing as a substitute for it that shall be applied to the satisfaction of the debt thus created? I hope, sir, that at least this is not a part of the spirit of progress to which allusion has been made—that we are first to pledge our public domain to reimburse a debt, and then to give away by our action, without the consent of the creditor, the very lands which we have already pledged.

Mr. Dawson spoke warmly of this system of creating a national charity fund; giving away the public lands to men—*voters*—and not to women and children, or to free negroes, for whom so much feeling is professed in some quarters. The public lands were acquired by the blood and treasure of the native citizens, and it is now proposed to give them to foreigners, to depopulate all Europe, deplete the Treasury, readering a high tariff necessary.

On Thursday, Mr. Cass's resolution to suspend diplomatic relations with Austria was taken up, and Mr. Hunter of Va. opposed it as unjust, unnecessary, and a departure from the true policy of the government.

Mr. Foote replied. Mr. Smith opposed the resolution; and Mr. Foote replied to him also.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, most of the sitting was devoted to presenting petitions, memorials, &c.

A bill granting lands to officers and soldiers of the war with Great Britain in 1812, was introduced, and amendments were offered to include those who served under Gen. Wayne in 1792 and 1795, and those who served in the Florida war.

On Tuesday, a long debate took place on the pay and mileage of members. It led to no result.

The joint resolution from the Senate, to purchase the original of Washington's Farewell Address, was then taken up and debated till the adjournment.

On Wednesday, after another long debate on mileage, the whole subject was laid on the table.

The House next took up the subject of limiting the expense of collecting the revenue, and Mr. Baily spoke his hour on it, followed by several other Members, and by Mr. Brown of Miss. on slavery.

On Thursday, Mr. Wood announced the death of the Hon. Mr. Dickinson, of Ohio, (which occurred last winter,) and the House adopted the usual resolutions and adjourned.

On Friday, the Rev. Mr. Gentry was re-elected Chaplain, after three votes, (there being fifteen candidates,) and the House adjourned till Monday.

PROPHETIC.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer says,—

"We are proud of our steam, our gas, and our electro-telegraph. The justly celebrated Richard Brinsley Sheridan, author of the School for Scandal, Rivals, &c., in his play "The Critic" makes Puff say:

"Here is an invention for the running our *mail coaches by steam!* and *lighting* them by *gas!*"

Sheridan wrote "The Critic" in 1779!"

The Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Chronicle and Greensborough Patriot, are four whig papers in the State opposed to the Nashville Convention, or regret that it was called; and are anxious to know its objects. How many more will follow? While the whig *people* are attending conventions and appointing delegates, the Whig *presses* are throwing cold water on their ardor!—*North Carolinian.*

We are pleased to observe that our cotemporary of the Fayetteville Observer virtually takes ground in favor of the sending of delegates to the Southern Convention.—*Wilmington Journal.*

WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINE.—The public are interested in the fact that the assignees of this invention, after 22 years of monopoly, have overreached themselves, and thereby been defeated in numerous suits which they had brought for the infringement of their patent. See the following from a late Baltimore Sun:—

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The case of Woodworth and Wilson vs. Isaac Brown was brought to a close on Saturday night. This case was an action for the alleged infringement of the patent for a planing machine. In 1846, a bill of complaint was lodged in the above Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, by the plaintiffs, assignees, for the eastern section of Maryland, of the patent granted to Wm. W. Woodworth, the administrator of Wm. Woodworth, deceased, against Isaac Brown for an injunction against the use of a planing machine in the city of Baltimore, which they insisted was an infringement of the patent.

The injunction was granted.

The respondent denied in his answer to the injunction, that Wm. Woodworth was the first and true inventor of the planing machine and improvement for which the original patent of 27th December 1828 was issued; and he further insisted, that even if Wm Woodworth was the first and true inventor of the improvement &c, for which the original patent was granted, yet that the re-issued patent of the 8th of July, 1845, issued on the amended specification, (on the surrender by the administrator, of the original patent for an alledged defective specification,) was not for the same invention for which said original patent had been granted. And he also denied that the machine used by him was the same in principle and mode of operation, as the machine covered by said patent. On the filing of said answer, the injunction was dissolved; and the Circuit Court, thereupon ordered that issues of fact framed by the Court, should be tried by a jury, at the Bar of said Court, as a Court of Law. Three issues were directed to be tried, and upon these the case was contested at November Term, 1848, but the jury was unable to agree. At the present term the issues were again submitted to a jury, after a full investigation and argument, and on Saturday evening the jury rendered their verdict as follows:

On the first issue, the jury find as follows: That William Woodworth was the first inventor of the improvement, for which he obtained a patent on the 27th December, 1828, excepting the part thereof disclaimed by William W. Woodworth, his administrator, as by his disclaimer filed in the Patent-office on the 2d day of January, 1843.

On the second, the jury find, that the patent issued to the said William Woodworth, administrator as aforesaid, on the 8th of July, 1845, is not for the same invention as the patent above mentioned to William Woodworth, with the exception of the part disclaimed as aforesaid.

On the third issue, the jury find, that the machine used by the respondent is the same in its mechanical principles and mode of operation with the improvement for which the above mentioned patent in 1828 was granted, after excepting from the said patent the part disclaimed as aforesaid.

As the suit was founded on the patent of the 8th of July, 1845, the practical result of the verdict is in defendant's favor.

For the plaintiffs, Messrs. Latrobe and Nelson; for the defendant, Mr. Schley.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEB. 5.

Brandy, p'ch,	75	a $5	Lard,	6½	a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50	a 55	Leather, sole,	20½	a
Beeswax,	18	a	Lead, bar,	6½	a 7
Bacon,	6	a 6½	Molasses,	25	a 30
Bagging,	15	a 20	Nails, cut,	5	a
Cotton,	11½	a 12	Oats,	30	a
Corn,	55	a 60	Oil, Linseed,	65	a 70
Coffee,	16	a 17½	Powder,	5 00	a 6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾	a 2
Copperas,	2½	a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6	a 9
Candles, F. F.	15	a	Do. loaf,	11	a 12½
Flour,	4	a 4¾	Salt, sack,	1 50	a
Feathers,	28	a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45	a 50
Flaxseed,	1 10	a 1 15	Shingles,	2	a 2½
Hides, green,	3	a 4½	Tallow,	10	a
Ditto, dry,	6	a 10	Wheat,	75	a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	35	a 36
Do. English,	3½	a 4	Wool,	11	a 12½
Indigo,	1	a 1½	White Lead,	2	a 2½
Lime,	1 75	a 2 00			

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 a 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton in demand at 11¼ to 12. Sack Salt $1 50. No other change in produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8 cts. Corn 50 to 51½. Lard 7 to 7½. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 5 25; market well supplied. Lumber—Flooring Boards 10 00, Wide 7 00, Scantling 5 00. Prime mill Timber 7 50 to 7 75, ordinary 5 00 to 6 50, inferior 3 50 to 4 00; stock on hand large. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 85 to 1 90, Hard 1 10 Spirits 24½ to 25. Tar 1 10.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11½ to 13, principally 12 to 12¾. 1000 bales sold in the week.

At Charleston, Cotton 12 to 12¾, dull.

Cotton at Macon 11½ to 12¾. At Columbia 10¾ to 12½. At New Orleans, Fair 12¾.

At New York, Fair Uplands 13½, the market rather more firm, and closing on Friday last with an upward tendency.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,203,901 bales, against 1,344,524 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30.—Steamer Gov. Graham to J. D Williams, with goods for Murchison, Reid & Co, W S Latta, P P Johnson, J C Blocker, J H & J Martine, B Rose & Son, Hall, Sackett & Co, J Utley, Rev A Gilchrist, H Branson & Son, H L Myrover & Co, J Kyle & Co, D & W McLaurin, J D Williams, H Leete, W & N O Telegraph Co, N A Ramsay, W J Pharris, King & Hege, J H Hawley, J H Cashwell, G Ray, H T Jackson, R Lookmer, W Holley, S Strickland, W & J Autry, N Arnold, C J Yates.

Feb. 2.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for E W Willkings, C T Haigh & Son, E Fuller, S W Tillinghast & Co, H Erambert, A A McKethan, E J Hale, Cook & Taylor, Ray & Pearce, C A Brown, H Branson & Son, J T Gilmore, A Johnson & Co, T J Johnson & Co, E L Winslow, and J Strange, of this place; and for J Maxwell, G M Brazier, S T Pope & Co, J C Blocker, B Julian, W Murphy & Co, Douglass & Rollins, Mead & Ray, and H A London & Co, of the interior.

Feb. 5.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, B Rose & Son, E Fuller, A S Horney, Hall, Sackett & Co, J & R Lindsay, J D Williams, Randolph Man. Co, S W Tillinghast & Co.

CUSTLY FUNERALS.—The N. Y. Commercial publishes a bill of the expenses of the funeral of a member of Congress who died at Washington, amounting to $1,161 26. Of this, however, $348 59 were expended in conveying the body, after the funeral, to the residence of the family of the deceased; leaving the actual cost at Washington $812 67.

Female Seminary at Clinton.—We are very much gratified to hear that decisive steps have been taken for the establishment of a Female School, of a high grade, at Clinton, in the adjoining county of Sampson. May a full measure of success crown the efforts of the projectors of this commendable enterprise. Clinton is a healthy place, and altogether one of the most attractive villages in the lower part of the State.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Col. Benton is hard to beat. He has been very much annoyed by the exhibition of a woolly animal said to have been captured by Col. Fremont. He has had the keeper arrested, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Tuesday he had him arraigned, and bound over to appear in a bond of $500.

MARRIED,

In this town on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. J. B. Buxton, SEATON GALES, Esq., Editor of the Raleigh Register, to Miss MARY A., daughter of Dr. Thomas N. Cameron.

Executor's Sale of Negroes and Manufacturing Stock.

IN addition to the Mill advertised to be sold at the Town House in Fayetteville on Tuesday the 5th day of March next, the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at the same time and place,

2 valuable young Negro Men,
One of them a Blacksmith; and
80 Shares ($100 each) of Stock
in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. Terms at Sale.

R. M. PEARSON, Ex'r
of J. S. Pearson, dec'd.

Feb. 4, 1850.

LARGE SALE OF GOODS, AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY the 13th inst. the Subscriber will proceed to sell a

Valuable Stock of Dry Goods

At Auction, without reserve. This stock of Goods was purchased for a neighboring market, and contains a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, among which will be found—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Prints, Lustres, Alpacas, Balzorines, Silks, Ginghams, Vestings, Linseys, Lawns, Linens, Shawls, Carpetings, Cambrics, Ribbons, &c. &c.

In fact, a very general assortment of Goods for retailing, worthy the attention of Country Merchants.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Feb'y 1, 1850.

VALUABLE LOT

For sale at Auction.

ON Saturday, March 16th, 1850, will be sold at the Market House, that valuable LOT, corner of Hay and Maxwell streets, known as the property of Jas. W. England and Wm. M. Johnson. Terms at sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
Feb'y 1, 1850. 5ts

5 HHDS New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

Just Received and for sale by WM. S. LATTA,

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
10 bags prime Coffee,
5 cases dress and water-proof Boots,
2 hhds N. O. Sugar,
1 qr. cask Holland Gin,
2 do. Jamaica Rum, very fine and old,
3 do. French Brandy,
3 do. Madeira Wine,
2 bbls. Crushed and 2 do. Refined Sugar,

And a general assortment of fine Dinner Crockery and Glass-ware.

Feb. 4, 1850. 5-4w

VALENTINES.

JUST received, a large lot of VALENTINES of every description. Also, a few Valentine Writers. For sale cheap by

W. PRIOR.
Feb. 5, 1850. 1w

J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5tf

JUST RECEIVED,

THE American Almanac for 1850; Irving's Life of Mahomet; Works of Edgar

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Salem Manufacturing Company having come to the conclusion of winding up the concerns of the Corporation, are now offering, at private sale, their Establishment, carried on by steam power, situated in the thriving village of Salem, in Forsythe county, N. C., on such favorable terms as cannot fail to prove profitable to such persons as may feel inclined to enter into the manufacturing of Cotton, and possessing practical knowledge of the business.

If not sold at private sale, the Establishment will be offered at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Monday of April next.

The Factory contains 2,500 Spindles and 30 Looms.

For further particulars apply to the acting Agent, C. L. Banner, or to the President of the Company,

F. H. SHUMAN.

Salem, Dec. 5, 1849. 1700-2m

WHISKEY AND BACON.

ANOTHER lot of Williams's old rectified Rye, and a prime lot of Bacon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 24, 1849. 99-tf

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just returned from New York, with a new supply of Fashionable

Fall and Winter Millinery,

And begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new stand, the White Building on Green street.

A large supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes; Satin, Silk, Velvet, Straw and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds and prices.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 13, 1849. 89-4m

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequeatly resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in July, his man MASSA. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in Darlington Jail, or to me here. Massa is twenty-three years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pleasant countenance when spoken to. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and is supposed to be in that neighborhood.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 1700-16wpd

The Board of Superintendents

of Common Schools are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, that day being the 12th Feb'y, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Board consists of Edward Lee Winslow, John Evans, Lauchlin Bethune, Hector McNeill, Silas Douglass, A. H. Dewar, Col. A. Murchison.

Business of importance is to come before the Board.

JNO. McLAURIN, C. C. C.

Jan. 7, 1850. 1tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

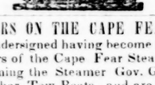
I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf



TO SHIPPERS ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

THE undersigned having become the sole proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co., are now running the Steamer Gov. Graham, together with her Tow Boats, and are prepared to forward Goods and Produce with great despatch, and on as good terms as any other Line.

All goods sent to our address in Wilmington, will be re-shipped free of commissions, and if requested by the shipper, will be shipped by any other Boat if ours is not ready to sail.

We have a commodious Warehouse near the landing in Fayetteville, where we will receive and forward goods for the usual commissions.

A share of the patronage of the public is solicited. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1849. 81-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

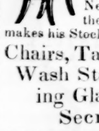
F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

MANUFACTURING STOCK

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of the Estate of John S. Pearson, dec'd, offers for sale, on accommodating terms, Eighty Shares, of $100 each, in the Union Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. The Company is incorporated, capital $35,000, and the Mill, situated within the town of Fayetteville, is in operation, making Cotton Yarn exclusively. Full particulars will be given on application to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

R. M. PEARSON, Executor.

THE undersigned would also sell One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Stock in the same Company. For terms, &c. apply to

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 25, 1849. 73

ALMANACKS FOR 1850.

THE Farmers' and Planters' Almanac, and Turner's North Carolina Almanac, for 1850, for sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

Self-adjusting PAID TREE.

THE objects attained by this improvement are, ease and safety to the horse, and beauty and convenience for the owner. It is rendered self-adjusting by a joint at each end of the yoke, consequently must fit, and cannot possibly hurt or chafe the back, and is at the same time light and tasteful in appearance. Harness made up with the above improvement for sale by the Subscriber at his Shop in Fayetteville, corner of Dick and Person streets.

Also, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips and Collars, with a good assortment of Hardware,

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞ REPAIRING strictly attended to.

M. N. LEARY.

Fayetteville, Dec. 3, 1849. 96-3m

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices.

Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BAGS Rio and Java Coffee,
30 whole, half and quarter boxes Fresh Raisins,
20 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
6 kits Extra No. 1 Pickled Salmon.

ALSO,

A general assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, which makes our stock complete.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1700tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers HENRIETTA and EVERGREEN having been recently put in thorough repair—also Boats BEN RUSH, NELSON, DILIGENCE, and HENRY CLAY,—this Company will transport Goods and Produce up and down the Cape Fear River on as good terms as any Company on the Line, and with prompt expedition. Since the 5th January, the Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen in connexion have made 44 trips between this place and Wilmington. Thankful for past, we solicit a continuance of patronage.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

Fayetteville, Aug. 28, 1849. 82tf

Further Notice.

AGREEABLE to a Resolution of the Proprietors of the Lines running on the River, no deduction will be made on Ocean Freights to Wilmington after the 1st September proximo.

D. JOHNSON, Agent.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Mathematical School.

A NEW and convenient School house has been erected at about 15 minutes walk Southerly from the village of Rockfish, in a pleasant and airy situation, in which will be taught all the branches of a complete English Education; with the Mathematics and Algebra, illustrated and applied to the sciences of Practical Surveying, Civil Engineering, and Navigation.

R. SPENCER, Teacher.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL, } Trustees.

Nov. 1, 1849. 94-3m

N. B. Lessons in the Classics and French Language will be given (if required) by Rev. George Benton.

Terms given on application.

CHECKS,

ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,

Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,

Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham. He is now without opposition; and it will be his endeavor to render any other public house unnecessary. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial during the approaching Court. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction.

R. T. LONG.

Jan. 1, 1850. 1-Y

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW FIRM,

AND

NEW GOODS.

AREY & SHEMWELL

HAVING associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. H. Leete, north-west corner of Market Square, Green Street, and have received and opened their stock of WINTER GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in the Dry Goods line, including

Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saleratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Copperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Cops and Bonnets, &c., &c., &c.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to *Sell low for Cash.*

November 17, 1849. 94-Y

FASHIONABLE

Clothing Establishment,

No. 146 BALTIMORE STREET,

North side, 3d door East of Calvert Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

MOORE & INMAN,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of every variety, cut and made in a superior style, and not surpassed in price, finish, or quality.

Always on hand, superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, &c., in their custom department, which will be made to order in the most fashionable style. Gentlemen wishing to order a fine suit without the expense of coming to Baltimore, can do so by sending their measure to M. & I., stating color, quality, &c., which will be attended to with the same care as if the purchaser were present. They feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their orders, either by letter or in person.

☞ Mr. Inman is the Agent for Shankland's superior system of drafting garments. Terms for books, apparatus, and instruction, $10.

Feb'y 6, 1849. 54-1ypd

The Merchants' Steamboat Co.

WOULD give notice to their patrons and the public generally, that the business of Boating on the Cape Fear River goes on as heretofore. Shippers by this Line will enjoy every facility that can be afforded by any line of Boats on the River—the class of boats employed by them being well adapted to the various stages of water.

This Company, in connection with the other Companies on the River, charge for carrying Freights as per printed Catalogue of Rates, to which reference is here made,—but will say as heretofore, in case of any abatement, that their terms may always be understood to be as low as the lowest.

☞ Please see advertisement of this date, of G. Deming, Pres't of Henrietta Steamboat Co.; A. W. Steel, Pres't Merchants' Steamboat Co.; and Dibble & Brother, Proprietors of Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.

August 21, 1849. 83tf

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash.

Hats and Caps! Boots and Shoes!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.

August 28, 1849. 83-tf

$25 REWARD.

ON Monday morning the 24th December, 1849, the Jail of Brunswick County, at Smithville, N. C., was burned down by a mulatto man named Henry Patrick, who was confined therein on a peace warrant. Said Patrick has made his escape. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail in this State. Said Henry Patrick is about 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, mulatto complexion, prominent nose, and thick lips, and stoops a little in the shoulders. Further particulars not remembered.

J. H. ALLEN, Sheriff.

Brunswick, Dec. 27, 1849. 1700-6w

INDEPENDENT AGENT.

ALL goods consigned to me (for shipment) will be forwarded by first vessel or steamer, without regard to *lines*, at as small commission as any house in the place. All orders promptly attended to. WILLIAM BRANSON.

Wilmington, N. C, Dec. 8, 1849. 97-3m

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,

(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all Suitors, Witnesses, and others, having business in Cumberland Superior Court of Law, that an Extra Term of said Court is appointed, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in February next, for the hearing of such civil cases now on the Trial Docket in said Court.

Witnesses and others are subject to the same penalties for non-attendance as they would be at a regular Term.

D. G. Mac RAE, Clerk.

November 27, 1849. 95-tC

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he has at his Nurseries one mile from Greensborough, N. C., in sight of the Salisbury road, a large quantity of FRUIT TREES, of most choice kinds of Summer, Fall, and Winter Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. Prices at the Nurseries,

Apples,	per hundred,	$10 00
Peaches,	"	12 50
Apricots,	"	25 00
Plums,	"	25 00
Nectarines,	"	15 00

All orders and communications directed to the Proprietor, post paid, Greensborough, will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

☞ Orders left with the Editor of the Observer, Fayetteville, will be forwarded.

Nov. 12, 1849. 94-4m

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and make payment.

☞ Mr. John S. McDonald is authorized to collect and receipt for the subscriber. He may be found at my office.

WM. P. MALLETT, M. D.

Oct. 29, 1849. 89-tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on the South side of Rowan street. Possession given immediately. Apply to

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 11, 1850. 2tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES, which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury, under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SUSSEX, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men, but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severest paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Father: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED A SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable*. They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Flu